

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROSHAN M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ESTD. NO. 2 1905.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 40--

BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 15 1929

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929	All	
16 Feb. Mores	will	10,383
23 " Karmak	now	10,383
1 Mar. Karmak	will	10,383
8 Mar. Karmak	will	10,383
15 Mar. Karmak	will	10,383
22 Mar. Karmak	will	10,383
29 Mar. Karmak	will	10,383
5 Apr. Karmak	will	10,383
12 Apr. Karmak	will	10,383
19 Apr. Karmak	will	10,383
26 Apr. Karmak	will	10,383
3 May. Karmak	will	10,383
10 May. Karmak	will	10,383
17 May. Karmak	will	10,383
24 May. Karmak	will	10,383
31 May. Karmak	will	10,383
7 Jun. Karmak	will	10,383
14 Jun. Karmak	will	10,383
21 Jun. Karmak	will	10,383
28 Jun. Karmak	will	10,383
5 Jul. Karmak	will	10,383
12 Jul. Karmak	will	10,383
19 Jul. Karmak	will	10,383
26 Jul. Karmak	will	10,383
2 Aug. Karmak	will	10,383
9 Aug. Karmak	will	10,383
16 Aug. Karmak	will	10,383
23 Aug. Karmak	will	10,383
30 Aug. Karmak	will	10,383
6 Sep. Karmak	will	10,383
13 Sep. Karmak	will	10,383
20 Sep. Karmak	will	10,383
27 Sep. Karmak	will	10,383
4 Oct. Karmak	will	10,383
11 Oct. Karmak	will	10,383
18 Oct. Karmak	will	10,383
25 Oct. Karmak	will	10,383
1 Nov. Karmak	will	10,383
8 Nov. Karmak	will	10,383
15 Nov. Karmak	will	10,383
22 Nov. Karmak	will	10,383
29 Nov. Karmak	will	10,383
6 Dec. Karmak	will	10,383
13 Dec. Karmak	will	10,383
20 Dec. Karmak	will	10,383
27 Dec. Karmak	will	10,383

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:

	1st	2nd
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back.	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana	8427
11th Apr.	Lomata	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:

	Single Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A 264 £112
	B 260 £105

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHAstra

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jainagar, (Kathiawar)

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1929.	Steamers	Ports
20th Feb.	Tamatu M.	Straits and Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldra	Colombo Straits
15th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits
29th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
10th May.	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits
21st "	Malaja	Colombo and Australia
7th June.	Rampura	Colombo, Straits
21st "	Naldra	Colombo and Australia

* Cargo only.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929	Steamers	Ports
15th Feb.	Varek	Bombay via Karachi.
16th "	Chakla	Karachi via Port-Bunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
18th "	Vita	Karachi via Port-Bunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
20th "	Baroja	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th "	Karora	East & South Africa.
6th Mar.	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.
First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Burrell. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

SHIPPING.

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Awa Maru	6028	30 Jan.	16 Feb.
Harun Maru	10500	20 "	28 "
Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Feb.	28 "
Koyel Maru	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
Kisano Maru	8040	20 "	3 Mar.
Tamaki Maru	5845	2 Mar.	19 Mar.
Kamo Maru	8000	20 "	20 "
Seigo Maru	6550	17 Mar.	29 "
Katori Maru	10000	20 "	3 April
Akita Maru	3817	24 Mar.	7 "

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	2 Feb.	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru	10700	7 Mar.	24 "
Fushima Maru	11000	21 "	7 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Siberia Maru	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Taiyo Maru	23000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20270, 23738. Telegrams: "YUSEN".

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserve Fund " 209,599,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seoul
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changhai	Marsuochi	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fongshan	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsientsin
Kobe	Peking	Tientsin
Kai Yuen	Rangoon	Vladivostok
	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of **BANKING** and **EXCHANGE** business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

SAVE EYES

Of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Graafian lids, etc., cured without knife by our nature's remedy Oculocin Brand "LOTUS HONEY" genuine and pure in market. Ask for Oculocin Brand only. "Dram Rs. 2-5, 2 drams Rs. 4." Postage extra. For full particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kand. Bawal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Choral Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bawal Rd., Bawal.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:

Byculla-Bellasis Road.
Mandvi-Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road-Junction of Sandhurst & Choral Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts. Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Madras, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 28,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 26th December to 15th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 15th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 23-25, Hornby Road, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. reduction of value is, case the wife has deceased. Twelve months' grace if subscription is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Contributors on first 12 months' subscription. For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GANANATHAN DEBASI, Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSAR & SONS

General Commission Agents of India and Foreign Insurance Companies.

EL. THOSAR

General Commission Agents of India and Foreign Insurance Companies.

40-42, Malabar Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNium ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DROLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life insurance you carry at present **IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY** from the **ORIENTAL** now.

Bonuses do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:-

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 24 Lakhs. The India Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADAN & Co., Chief Agents, Madras, Bombay, etc.

For full particulars apply to:-

For full particulars apply to:-

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Date of paper

Time of delivery

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THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency and other particulars apply to the:-

SECRETARIES Bombay

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 18.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 pa.

W. Life End

Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18

Strongest Reserve!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund

Rs. 10,04,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve

Rs. 3,42,170

RATIO of (2) to (1), 33 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY IN INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars apply.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

FREE FIGHT WITH BURGLAR

Brother of Sir P. C. Sethna
Seriously Stabbed

ASSAILANT JUMPS DOWN AND DIES

Sensation at Hornby Road

In an attempt to commit a daring burglary in the Canada House, Hornby Road, Fort, in the early hours of Thursday, an unknown intruder stabbed Mr. Homi C. Sethna, brother of Sir Phiroze Sethna, four times in the chest in his bedroom. Mr. Sethna is in a very serious condition and is being treated by three doctors, Messrs Cooper and Billimoria and his brother, Dr. Sethna.

It appears that Mr. Sethna retired to bed as usual on Wednesday night at his residence in the Canada Building. He woke up at about 2-45 a.m. on hearing some noise in his bedroom and to his surprise found a man had broken into it. He jumped up from his bed and caught the burglar and in the struggle that ensued, the burglar drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Sethna four times in the chest. He immediately raised an alarm, which brought the inmates of the house to his help.

In the meantime the burglar got himself free and made a desperate attempt to flee which was attended with tragedy.

He made a dash to the window and took a jump of 45 feet to the ground, but sustained fatal injuries and subsequently died.

One of the wounds which Mr. Sethna received has pierced his left lungs while the other three wounds are also considered to be serious. However, Mr. Sethna is receiving the best medical attention.

It is learnt that the burglar was a Mahomedan, and an inquest will be held on his body on Friday.

The latest information available is that Mr. Sethna is progressing.

ASSAILANT IDENTIFIED.

Further enquiry shows that the burglar entered the room of Mr. Sethna by climbing the drainage pipe. After inflicting the wounds, he attempted to escape by the same pipe, with fatal result to himself.

The burglar is believed to be Murtaza Molhar Jaiaram, son of Khudabux Durga Motilal, alleged to be a bad character with six previous convictions for theft.

TENNIS

WESTERN INDIA TOURNEY

RESULTS OF THURSDAY'S MATCHES.

The following are the results of the matches in the Western India Tennis Tournament played on Thursday. Perhaps the most interesting was the meeting between Asano and Nakaya, and Dastoor and Gazdar, which produced a protracted struggle, eventually remaining incomplete with one set to the credit of each.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Y. Asano beat L. Soman, 6-2, 6-0.
T. Brough beat A. G. Maundrell, 6-2, 6-2.
D. M. Khatau beat R. K. Sanghani, 6-4, 6-4.
R. S. Sampai beat H. R. Thakore, 6-2, 6-4.
M. Tomonaga beat M. S. Tao 6-1, 6-2.
R. H. McLeod beat H. Hughes-Hallett, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLE.

Asano and Nakaya vs Gazdar and Dastoor 6-7, 11-9.
Ten Broeck and Thach beat K. Sethna and N. Mehta 6-3, 7-5.
M. Take and A. Pereira beat Wand and Rogers 6-2, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Lahay Bean and Mrs. McDougall beat Raja Iyer and Miss Taleyarkhan 7-5, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Mrs. McDougall beat Mrs. Prophet, 6-3, 6-0.

REFEREEING IN W. I. T. TOURNAMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One noticed at the games in the Western India tennis championships that they could certainly improve on the refereeing. For example, a wrong decision against Raja Iyer and Miss Taleyarkhan when they had the game well in hand not only caused the game to veer round but eventually encompassed the defeat of that pair. In regard to Mr. Lahay-Bean's service it was quite clear and the referee could not but have noticed it—that that player was jumping clean in the air while striking the ball at his first service, and although he scored many aces with this faulty service, not even once was footfault given.

Yours truly,
D. P. WAGRE.

ACCEPTANCE OF HUNDIS

MEMOR MERCHANTS DECISION

At a meeting of the Managing Board of the Memen Merchants Association held on Thursday it was resolved as follows:—

"The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Shroff Association, the Hindustani Merchants' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Bombay Commission Agents' Association have passed a resolution that Hundi of all kinds who are not members of these Associations should not be accepted direct. This resolution is improper from the business point of view and is calculated to entail undue hardship on all merchants. The above mentioned associations seem to have passed the resolution without mature consideration. The Managing Board, therefore, resolves that until the above mentioned Association rescind the resolution, the Hundi of members of these Associations should not be accepted paid if received indirectly."

SEISMOLOGY CASE

POLICE OFFICERS' APPEAL

HIGH COURT REMITS SENTENCES

At the High Court the Hon. Justices Mirza and Murphy disposed of the Jugal bribery case appeal in which three Police officers including two Europeans were involved.

The accused in the case were Ring, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. V. Turner, Police Inspector, W. B. Moghe, Police Inspector and seven others. The first three were charged with taking illegal gratification and Nos. 4 to 10 with giving the bribe.

The prosecution case was that Nos. 4 to 10 extorted a false document from one Saunladkar conveying his lands to another party and admitting the receipt of the price. The latter went to Belgium to lodge a complaint with the Deputy Superintendent of Police (the first accused) who asked him to see Moghe, third accused. As Moghe did not do anything, complainant approached the District Magistrate who directed his complaint to Moghe for investigation. Moghe demanded Rs. 200 which was given by the complainant. Moghe then insisted on having Rs. 200 more, saying that the other side had offered him more than that.

WHISKY BOTTLES FOR SAHIBS.

At this stage Ring (first accused) and Turner (second accused), started taking interest in the affair and got Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively from the complainant in addition to some whisky bottles. Finding, however, that none of them would do anything complainant asked Turner to return his money. The latter gave him a note on Ring who refused to see him and turned him away.

The complainant then lodged a complaint with the District Superintendent of Police, and all the accused were arrested and tried. They were convicted by Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, Additional Sessions Judge who sentenced first and third accused to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine each, and the second accused to one year and Rs. 150 fine. The other accused, except No. 8, who was acquitted, were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and fine.

GROUND'S FOR APPEAL.

The accused appealed to High Court urging that the trial was vitiated owing to a misdirection of charges and parties and also on other grounds.

Mr. Justice Mirza in his judgment held the main ingredients of the three charges against the accused were that the three police officers, named Nos. 1, 2 and 3, conspired to receive illegal gratifications from both the opposing parties in the police investigation, and in persistence of such conspiracy they received illegal gratification from both parties in different sums and at different times and places. The sums received were different and were received at different times and places. Mr. Justice Mirza held that the charges would not, in his Lordship's opinion, split up the transactions into so many separate transactions as to require separate trials in respect of each of them. The common object which all the accused had in view was that the police investigation which the third accused had in hand should be continued, not on its merits but in accordance with the illegal gratification paid. The prosecution, in his Lordship's opinion, were justified in combining the four charges.

Mr. Justice Murphy delivered a concurrent judgment. The appeals of all accused were dismissed.

As regards the sentences the Court observed that the first, second and third accused had to stand a long and expensive trial and had served part of their sentences. In their case the Court held that the ends of justice would be met if they remitted the remainder of their sentences. The sentences passed on the other accused were confirmed.

BANK RATE

RAISED TO 5 PER CENT

The Imperial Bank of India has raised its discount on demand loans has been increased to 5 per cent from 4 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

8.5. "Maiva" with music of 31st January expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

Honorary Presidency Magistrate's adjourned General Meeting, Esplanade Court, at 6 p.m.

Baby and Health Week Association, Annual General Meeting, Servants' of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Lady Sykes presiding.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Fourth day.

SATURDAY, February 16.

Public meeting to welcome Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 P.M. Sir C. Setalvad presiding.

MONDAY, February 18.

Municipal Corporation Meeting 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Gokhale anniversary celebration, Wilson College, a.p.m. Lady Meherbai Dorab Tata presiding.

THEATRE OPERATIONS POSTPONED

Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co. beg to inform that the Grand Ceremony of our partner's, Mr. V. J. V. has been postponed owing to disturbances prevailing in Bombay.

Narotam Girdhar & Co.,
Chemists & Druggists,
Juma Masjid, Bombay 2.

VANITA VIKRAM ENGLISH SCHOOL

The Vanita Vikram English School will re-open on Monday, the 18th February instead of the 15th instant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENT'S RACE AND

HEALTHY WARE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association, which was due on Friday (the 15th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, is postponed with the consent of the members.

WELCOME TO RT. HON. SASTRI

To-morrow's Public Meeting

A Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held at The SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) Under the joint auspices of (1) The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, (2) The Indian Merchants' Chamber, (3) The European Association, (4) The Western India National Liberal Association, (5) The Bombay Progressive Association, (6) The National Home Rule League, (7) The Bombay Franchise Association, in order to welcome The Right Hon. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI, P.C. on his return home after a successful official career in South Africa, when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., will preside.

MEMOR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The general meeting held on the 14th instant resolved that business be continued from today (Friday) as usual and payments to be made at per system continued business.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Gokhale Anniversary Celebration and welcome to the Rt. Hon. Sastri, P.C. under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the European Association, the Western India National Liberal Association, the Bombay Progressive Association, the National Home Rule League, the Bombay Franchise Association, will be held at the Wilson College, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Monday, the 18th inst. at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). The programme of the day will be as follows:—

1. Welcome to the Rt. Hon. Sastri, P.C. by the President of the Association, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.

2. Address by the Rt. Hon. Sastri, P.C.

3. Vote of thanks by the President.

4. Refreshments.

BRISTOL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Dean, Bristol Medical College announces that as the attendance has improved, all the departments of the College are now open, and regular classes will commence on Monday, the 18th inst.

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Under the Clock

& THE CHIEFS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1920.

Being busy with unpleasant matters recently, I have not been able to write to you for some time. I am glad to hear that you are all well and hope you are all enjoying yourselves. I am glad to hear that you are all well and hope you are all enjoying yourselves.

think they quite relished the one from the Shan Chiefs.

The Shan Chiefs told the Simons in their address that they wished to be left to develop their Government on their own lines.

In short the address said "Thank you very much for the visit. Hope you have seen the snakes and how they can be charmed—but please leave us alone." Not a very satisfactory despatch, that.

In the Bengal Legislative Council the members of the Dyarchy are taking things very leisurely indeed. They may be impetuous. But they have discovered a short way out of the difficulty. They just don't reply.

The Honourable The President has at last hit upon what a Calcutta message calls an "unusual procedure" to make the Members and Ministers of Dyarchy turn loquacious. Will the procedure succeed, though?

He has allowed non-official members to put questions without notice. Well, the questions were put—but no reply came from the Treasury Bench. The golden virtue of silence is evidently keenly appreciated by the Bengal "Cabinet."

New Bride: "And what would I get if I cooked a dinner like that for you every day?"
The Groom: "My life insurance."

BULLING TEXTILE TRADE OF AMERICA

U. S. Mill Consumption 668,000
Bales

The report of the Census Bureau showing January mill consumption at 668,000 bales, i.e. 534,000 bales in December and 668,000 bales in January last year, breaks all previous records of consumption. To-day's figure is far from being the second largest in the history of American textile trade and as the largest one 693,081 bales was recorded during the month of March, 1917. Advances estimate of 665,000 bales was issued by the Goods and Cotton Service in the monthly returns issued by the Textile Association indicated unusual activity in dry goods market.

The figures during the years were as under:—

EXPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM DURING JANUARY.				
PIECEGOODS.				
	Jan. 1920.	Dec. 1919.	Jan. 1918.	Jan. 1919.
Total Exports	367,000,000	399,000,000	379,000,000	444,000,000
INCLUDING.				
To India	187,150,000	112,074,000	147,049,000	"
To China	19,383,000	22,468,000	38,778,000	"
To Japan	1,018,000	1,079,000	1,174,000	"
Total Exports	14,771,000	18,161,000	16,894,000	24.
INCLUDING.				
To India	1,368,000	2,025,000	2,300,000	"
To China	138,000	100,000	175,000	"

Imports of Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste show an advance of 27,012,000, suggesting a revival of trade in Lancashire, while exports of cotton yarn and manufactures have increased by 261,900.

U. S. MILL CONSUMPTION

CENSUS BUREAU RUNNING DALES					
August	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
August	339,000	339,000	339,000	339,000	339,000
September	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
October	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
November	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
December	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
January	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000

"Kaiser-Irind" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Blair at 7 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The N.E.K. Steamer "Hindostan" left Colombo for Bombay on 12th inst. and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on the 17th inst.

The O.B.K. Steamer "Hindostan" left Madras for Bombay on the 12th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 17th inst.

NEW YORK

New York Feb. 14.

In spite of British occupation agents the cotton market is disappointed. The continued supply of speculative operation induced heavy long liquidation. Trade interests were keeping aloof. The market shows an extraordinary with a decline of 15 points.

The Liverpool Cotton market is due to open at 10 a.m. on Friday.

Feb. 14.	
Spotting closing rate	30.15
To-day's opening rate	30.15
Difference	+0.00
To-day's closing rate	29.87
Difference	-0.28

Broach Expectations Rs. 30.50

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool Feb. 14.

Previous closing rate 30.15
To-day's opening rate 30.15
Difference +0.00
To-day's closing rate 29.87
Difference -0.28

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1929.

HINDU LAW REFORM

After a good deal of unnecessary opposition the Legislative Assembly accepted the Council of State's amendments to the Hindu Law Inheritance Amendment Bill which had previously passed the Assembly. The gist of the Bill as finally adopted by both houses of the Legislature is that it gives some modest rights of succession to near female relatives of a Hindu dying intestate in preference to his distant male relatives, though the rights of the former still remain inferior to those of equally near male heirs. In other words, the unnatural ban on women's rights of succession still remains, though it has been in some small measure modified. And why should there be the ban at all? Pandit Malaviya answers the question thus: "The law of succession came from ancient days. By religion, daughters were not entitled to do administration and could not get the property of the dead man." It is strange that religion should be so interpreted in these days as to deny any ministrations to the nearest female relatives of the dead. It is stranger that the distribution of property should be made proportional to the right of doing occasional ministrations, regardless of the permanent ties of blood. It is stranger still that such a justice-loving man as Pandit Malaviya should oppose any change in a usage mainly because it is an ancient usage and is supposed to have the sanction of religion. It passes one's imagination that a man like Pandit Motilal Nehru, who could support the Bill as a social reformer, would oppose it as a lawyer. We should have thought that sound social reform was nine points of law. It is, however, comforting to know that, though officials and a number of Muslims remained neutral, the Bill was carried by a large majority.

The significance of this passage of the Bill is twofold. First a good change has been made in the Hindu law of inheritance. Secondly, some change has been made in what is regarded by some as sacrosanct against any change at any time in any circumstances. If the plea were universally accepted that a custom must be continued because it is ancient, it would mean the utter impossibility of any reform. A social custom may originate in a peculiar combination of circumstances or a wrong interpretation of some ancient text. But it is

the circumstances have completely altered or the interpretation has been found to be incorrect. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in his able speech on the Bill, which was indeed the best contribution to the discussion, pointed out how the ban on women was due to wrong interpretation of some ancient text and to the circumstance that in the very old days "males had a considerable premium put on them owing to their being a fighting element." In the present position of society all over the world peace can be maintained and fight minimised only if the equality of the sexes and of the classes are speedily recognised according to the dictates of Reason, rather than of Dogma, however ancient.

AFTER THE STORM

The "Daily Telegraph" of London has the temerity to preach a sermon to the "influential men of both the communities" in Bombay "to exorcise the spirits of blind suspicion and hatred which have added this latest chapter of horrors to the record." The paper also urges Indian politicians to "yield the first place in their minds to that mission of pacification which Lord Irwin has repeatedly urged upon them until the establishment of civilised Hindu-Muslim relations have brought into view the possibility of real national political progress." This is a jumble of wrong assumptions, mischievous insinuations and misdirected advice. But we refrain from giving the full retort to-day, since it is necessary to concentrate men's attention still on the task of restoring full peace to the City. We shall, however, say this that the "Daily Telegraph" might usefully preach a sermon to the authorities including Lord Irwin to do something more than indulging in platitudinous exhortation, to use the power which they alone possess efficiently, judiciously and fairly. As for the Indian leaders, many of them have long been doing their part since, even before Lord Irwin made his repeated appeals, against tremendous odds and diabolical attempts to divide the people. A little more self-inspection may do more good to the "Daily Telegraph" and many others of its persuasion than pharisaical sermonising. As regards the situation in the City, it is a relief to find that normal conditions

Hindu and Muslim leaders and volunteers continue to work jointly and strenuously allaying panic and suspicion, rescuing persons that may still be in danger, and bringing speedy relief to the injured and otherwise distressed. This feature of joint work, conspicuous from the very commencement of the riots, shows that these disturbances are not communal in the usual sense of the term and were due far more to panic and mischievous rumours than to any communal grievance, political or religious. Now that the panic has been allayed and mutual trust has been fairly restored, the work of administering relief to the distressed should be carried on in the most organised manner possible. Some communal organisations have already done much relief work besides the Citizens' Peace Committee. The various women's institutions in the City have met together and planned concerted measures of relief. It is highly desirable that the efforts of all these relief organisations should be well co-ordinated. It would be best for all sectional relief organisations to work under the guidance of the Citizens' Peace Committee. A concerted scheme of relief may heal in more senses than one, the wounds which the riots inflicted.

AFRAID TO STRIKE

Mr. Neogy's motion in the Legislative Assembly to refer his Bill to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act of 1917 to a Select Committee was passed by that body on Wednesday, the Government having agreed not to kill this measure—at least at this stage. But a close perusal of the speech Sir George Rainy made explaining the Government position, will convince every unbiased student of the attempts of popular representatives in this Assembly to secure even a partial amelioration of the oppressive conditions as regards heavy fares and discriminatory schedules for carriage of goods from which the people of Bengal suffer that Government view these efforts with a veiled hostility. The reason for their attitude is obvious. The inland steamship services in Bengal are financed and run by British shipping companies and any concession to the popular demand that the undisturbed exploitation of their customers which they have enjoyed so long should be interfered with by the State is looked upon by officialdom as a departure from the well-known Curzonian dictum "Yours to exploit, ours to administer." Sir George Rainy found it exceedingly difficult to agree with the very modest proposal in Mr. Neogy's amending bill that the State should insist upon the provision of a schedule of minimum and maximum fares by the steamship companies. He intently warned the Assembly that "to introduce a State control of rates and fares where no monopoly had been granted was something new in principle or, at any rate, a novel application of principles." And yet we see the application of the principle in the State regulation of fares for hack victories in all the principal cities of India. As regards there being no monopoly of steamship companies in Bengal, the Commerce Member himself admitted later on in his speech that "although there was no formal monopoly granted, a qualified monopoly in certain respects has come into existence." Sir George Rainy also confessed that "the Government were not prepared to say that the Executive Government of the country ought not to have the power to intervene for the protection of the public in a case of that kind if sufficient reasons are made out for that interference." Non-official speeches on the first reading of Mr. Neogy's bill proved to the full that very sufficient reasons existed for State "interference." The nervousness which the Government betray in regard to such "interference" can only be explained by the fact that they are afraid to strike, they are unwilling to wound even by ever so little the British vested interests which regard inland transport in Bengal, Assam and Burma as their exclusive field.

HAPPY ENDING

A long and bitter controversy had a happy and amiable solution in the understanding arrived at between the Vatican and the Italian Government, according to which the Pope will enjoy again temporal power, the territory comprising the Vatican and its grounds, St. Peter's and a few miles of neighbouring land, being recognised as a sovereign state by the Italian Government. Signor Mussolini has obtained a great tactical advantage for his policy of winning the sympathy of the Catholic clergy to his rule by this statesmanlike coup and Catholics all over the world have good reason to rejoice that in the historic fight which it put up all these years for the winning back of temporal power, the Roman Church has at

SOUTH AFRICA'S HOSTILITY TO INDIANS

A DELIBERATE POLICY OF EXPULSION.

(BY U. M. SHELAT, JOHANNESBURG).

Looking to the days of the Indo-Union Agreement at Capetown, no real student of the South Africa's Indian policy will fail to realise that the promise of allotting the status to the Indian as an entity in the Union population by the South African Government has not only been shelved but mercilessly dropped to suit the White aspirations to reserve "South Africa for the Whites only" and safeguard and maintain fully the Western civilisation in the subcontinent. Two valuable years have elapsed since the settlement was arrived at and a halt was cried to any further encroachment on the established rights of the Indians domiciled in the Union; two precious years have passed since the memorable message: "The foundation stone of Indian uplift in the Union was laid," was delivered to the Indians in South Africa by a prominent member of Habibullah Delegation; 18 months have gone since the first Agent-General in the Union was appointed by the Government of India; but to search for the change of heart on the part of the Union Government is a vain attempt to pursue.

HARMFUL PRECEDENT.

It is now distinctly clear that the Government of India has betrayed the trust laid in them by the South African Indians, as their recognition of Union's right to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of Western standards of life meant the very ruin of the principles of equality and acceptance of White domination. The readiness by India to receive the emigrants repatriated from South Africa did not only constitute faithlessness towards the Indian community in South Africa, but also created a very harmful precedent in her very first negotiations with the Union. This will be clear from a short review of the current policy of the Union Government.

A SELFISH MOVE.

The Asiatic policy in the Union has remained the same from the year 1885 when the first Act against the Indians was enacted in the Transvaal. The Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of 1914 relieved the situation a little, but the South African principle of White man's land is not at all weakened or loosened. The Imperial Conference held in 1921 recognised the right of British Indians to citizenship in the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, but it was South Africa which did not accept it. At the Imperial Conference in 1923, General Smuts even rejected the Indian Government's proposal to send an Agent to South Africa to protect Indian nationals and act as an intermediary between them and the Union authorities and said: "He could hold out no hope of any further extension of the political rights of Indians in South Africa." He made the outspoken declaration that the issue in the Union was one of economic competition, and not of race or colour and that the whole question of the continuance of Western civilisation was involved in this issue in South Africa. This policy would be clear to the people in India when they see that on that very principle, the Indian Government yielded disgracefully and co-operated with the latter through their official delegation to find the solution of Indian question in South Africa, not in the interests of the Indian nationals but in the interests of the Whites only. It will be also clear why South Africa accepted the appointment of an Agent-General in the Union. It was only through the selfish move of the Union to gain the co-operation of India in the minimisation of "Asiatic Menace," as the Agreement at Capetown bound India hand and foot to help South Africa being "made safe for Whites."

One point on which India was misled to the acceptance of the Indo-Union Agreement was the "Uplift" clause in the Settlement. It is as follows:—

"The Union Government firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities and accept the view that, in the provision of educational and other facilities, the considerable number of Indians who will remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind any other sections of the people."

It is difficult for the Union Government to accept this promise in connection with the functions of the Government are distributed between the Central Executive and the Provincial and minor local authorities, etc."

The only things the Union Government promised to do at an early opportunity were the following:—

1. The appointment of the Provincial Commission to inquire into the "admittedly grave situation in respect of Indian education in Natal."
2. To take special steps under the Public Health Act for an investigation into the sanitary and housing conditions of Indians in and around Durban.
3. Reasonable restriction to be placed on the discretionary powers of the local authorities in connection with the issue of trading licenses.

I will deal with these promises one by one:

1. It is a well-known fact that the appointment of the Education Committee in Natal was a personal triumph for Mr. Sastri, who had to move heaven and earth to persuade the Provincial Council of Natal and engage in futile and humiliating eulogies of the "Might and Majesty" of the British Commonwealth of Nations at the expense of India's culture, status and civilisation. And how did the Indians fare at the Commission? They were met with the disgusting apathy of the Whites. Mr. Pappworth M. P. C., declared that the majority of the European population of the Union looked upon the "Indian as an intruder rather than as a welcome British subject." He added that if free education was to be given to the Indians, the people of the country would be heavily taxed to create such a situation as to compel the European to leave the country.

"MOST SHAME-FACED DOCUMENT."

One Mr. Ollerman, an Englishman, who was one of the two who appeared before this Education Committee, said thus:—

"Mr. Sastri's claim to equality for Europeans and Indians was nothing but political bluff and arrogance. For one of the leading statesmen of India to ask us to take Indians on as equals is unheard-of. It is typical arrogance. Indians have always been regarded as an alien element in the population. They are a serious menace to the general and commercial communities of Natal and Transvaal. To fit the Indians for our professions is unjust to our professional classes. If we give them higher education, we furnish them with a stick with which to strike us."

This Education Committee did not report anything new nor did it grant extraordinary facilities. The Committee only endorsed what was already agreed to by the Round Table Agreement as to the "admittedly grave situation" of the Indian education in Natal. But what was more disgraceful was its assertion in defence of the Provincial Council which appropriated a portion of a large amount received in form of subsidy for Indian education for five years together. "The Natal Witness," published at Maritzburg, described the report as "the most shame-faced document."

Indians derived very little benefit from the recommendations of this Committee and have to meet their own expenses for the higher education of Indian children on the terms of Natal Provincial Council.

SEGREGATING INDIANS.

Only recently a Committee also inquired into the housing condition of the Indians in and around Durban. The Indian Press is quite aware of the attitude taken up by Durban Town Council. Its representatives headed by the Mayor refused to be a party to any recommendations that can be made by the Committee. Moreover, they asked for the segregation of the Indians, as the principle of segregation was not accepted as practical and just by the Governments of India and South Africa and the very chapter on segregation in the last Areas Reservation Bill, known as the Asiatic Bill, was dropped in the amended Act, known as Immigration and Indian Relief (Further Provision) Act (1927) through common consent. It is also known that India did not want to enter into any Agreement with the Union which accepted the Union's right to segregate the Indians.

INDIANS REFUSED.

As far as the promise in connection with the functions of the Government are distributed between the Central Executive and the Provincial and minor local authorities, etc."

Notes of the Day.

Official Indifference, MATHURAN.

An illustration of bureaucratic indifference for a long-standing grievance of the ryots, the urgency of meeting which has been pressed upon officialdom time and again is provided in the summary manner in which the Council of State threw out the very sensible proposal of Dr. Rama Rau for a Committee of both Houses of the Central Legislature to examine the possibility and desirability of developing waterways in India as a means of transport of agriculture and other produce. The resolution he moved on Wednesday was cordially supported by the elected representative from Bengal, Mr. Sir Eshwara Jaffer who recalled that a similar resolution of his moved in 1925 had been defeated. But the popular contention that the waterways of India must be scientifically explored as a means of transport was practically ignored by the official spokesman, Mr. MacWaters, who referred to various provincial departmental committees and gave the coup de grace to the proposal by saying that it was the business of Local Governments to move in the matter. The result is that nothing will be done.

Repetition of Bardoli?

Trouble seems to be brewing in the Baglan Taluka, Nasik District, owing to the proposed increase of land revenue assessment. According to the Publicity Bureau of Nasik City, three patels were called upon by the authorities at Malgaon to appear in person and give their explanation why the ryots were not present at the time of the inquiry into the protests of the peasants of the Baglan Taluka against the proposed increase. The patels, however, did not appear before the authorities, but immediately resigned their posts. It is necessary to remember in this connection that on 5th January all the ryots of the taluka met in conference under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C. (Nasik), and unanimously passed a resolution appointing a Committee to negotiate with the authorities in respect of the re-assessment. Mr. Pradhan thereupon wrote a letter to Mr. Ghoshal, the Commissioner, enclosing a copy of the resolution, but the latter had not even the courtesy to acknowledge the letter. This move of the authorities to ignore the Committee led to somewhat unexpected consequences.

The Boycott.

When the Commissioner, the Collector and the Mamlatdar next visited the taluka, they studiously boycotted the Committee and tried to deal with the agriculturists separately. But, according to a Press statement by Mr. Pradhan, those agriculturists pointed out that their case would be represented by their Committee and that "it would not be right for them to state anything independently of their elected Committee." The allegation, however, that the Committee "encouraged the ryots not merely to boycott the Commissioner but to prevent him getting transport for his kit," cannot be believed, if only because it comes without evidence from such a paper as the "Times of India". It is quite like the paper to say that Basins constitute more than half the membership of the Committee though they change the cultivators' names more than the present assessment. It will no doubt seem strange to many landed analysis of the Committee, showing how many are Brahmins and how many non-Brahmins. Meanwhile it is good to know that the Commissioner has at last found it necessary to fix a meeting with Mr. Pradhan in Bombay on the 21st instant.

One More Swaraj Scheme.

"Britain's Pledge and An All-India Measure" is the fanciful title of a pamphlet by Mr. Ramraj M. M. M., just published by Messrs. D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co. It contains 10 schemes of Swaraj and a Charter of Peasants. Mr. M. M. is a lawyer by profession, but has taken deep interest in politics ever since the days of the Non-Co-operation movement, especially in organising villages for their economic and political betterment. He is the Editor of the "Khadu" and General Secretary of the Indian Farmers' and Peasants' Federation. His scheme of Swaraj provides for the evolution of all Dominion States for India in "a definite period of ten to twenty years." It contains clear-cut amendments of the various sections of the Government of India Bill of 1919 and is evidently the result of much thought. In a public statement issued by him the author says: "I fling this Bill into the teeth of the British Lion and yet ask it to smile, because, take it surely that the British Government and the British Parliament dare not take any exception to it, still less reject this measure—it is so devised and arranged—and if they do so or even whittle it, they deliberately invite Revolution in India and Break-up of their Empire." The British Lion will no doubt smile, but there is some truth in the challenge.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is for man to tame the chaos on every side whilst he lives, to master the chaos of chaos and of chaos that chaos."

AMANULLAH GAINS SUPPORT OF CHIEF CLANS

Ali Jan's Flight from Jalalabad Confirmed

CITY BURNT AND LOOTED

Robber Chief Starts a War Fund at Kabul

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14. Reports from Herat and Northern Provinces indicate that there is general support of Amanullah. The chief difficulty is apparently how to render effective assistance beyond maintaining the authority of the Kandahar Government in their own areas. The chief immediate difficulty for the Kandahar Government appears to be the attitude of certain Ghilzai sections, though it is understood that some important clans like the Tokhi are ready to support Kandahar.—A.P.

GHILZAI CHIEF'S CONDITIONAL SUPPORT

QUETTA, Feb. 14. It is reported that certain Ghilzai Chiefs have sent letters to the leaders of the Durand clan at Kandahar saying that the Ghilzais are not hostile to Durand, but they only object to Amanullah himself.—A.P.

ALI AHMED JAN'S FORCES BEATEN

JALALABAD A RUINED CITY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13. The small aeroplane piloted by Flying Officer Hancock has arrived at Peshawar safely with Flying Officer Davis. Flight Lieut. Chapman is still with Naqib Sahib as the aeroplane was unable to carry more than two persons. It is, however, hoped he will be evacuated by air very shortly. Khugiani and Shinwari tribesmen turned on Ali Ahmed Jan's forces at Jagdalak and entirely defeated them. Ali Ahmed Jan's camp was looted and he himself is believed to have gone to Laghman with some friendly Mohmands. Several hundred regular troops who were serving with Ali Ahmed Jan have arrived in Kabul in starving condition. Khugiani and Shinwari tribesmen proceeded to Jalalabad and commenced plundering there. The Fort was set on fire and very serious explosion, presumably of underground magazine, occurred. It is understood from travellers that Jalalabad is now only a ruined city. MORALE OF AMANULLAH'S TROOPS NOT HIGH. Quetta.—The morale of Amanullah's

troops is said to be not high. It is understood that hostile Ghilzais are contemplating an attack on Kilat Ghilzai to which place reinforcements of Amanullah's troops have been hurried. "NO HOPE FOR AMANULLAH'S RETURN TO POWER."

According to an official of the German Legation at Kabul who arrived here yesterday, there is apparently no hope of ex-King Amanullah's return to power, as there are many misapprehensions against him and his policy among the uncultured masses in Afghanistan.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT. The report of the murder of Syed Hasan, Commander-in-Chief of Bacha-i-Saqao's army, has not been confirmed. On the other hand, Maulana Rashid, an Indian Professor of the Ghazi College, Kabul, who arrived here yesterday, asserts that Syed Hasan has left on a recruiting campaign in the territory where he commands great influence. The Maulana, therefore, thinks that the rumour of his murder, though very strong and widespread in Kabul, must be treated with great caution.—A.P.

ALI JAN'S FLIGHT TO HUGHMAN

PESHAWAR, Feb. 13. The news of Ali Ahmed Jan's flight to Hughman after being defeated by the Shinwaris and the Khugianis as well as that of his nephew having been killed in action have now been confirmed. The latest reports from Jalalabad show that the rebels have set fire to both the town and the magazine at Jalalabad and that the whole city has been burnt down and is presenting a fearful appearance. Inhabitants of the neighbouring villages poured in to loot and took away everything that they could lay their hands on.—A.P.

ROBBER CHIEF STARTS WAR FUND

PESHAWAR, Feb. 13. It is reported that Bacha-i-Saqao is making preparations to defend the City against possible attacks. The latest arrivals from Kabul State that he has asked the big traders of the City to contribute two lakhs of rupees towards a war fund for completing such preparations.—A.P.

Cold Wave and Blizzard Havoc in Europe

FRENCH GOVT.'S ORDER

Pawned Shawls and Quilts to Be Returned to Shivering Owners

LONDON, Feb. 13. The Captain of the ice-encrusted steamer "Mona" arrived in Liverpool and described his voyage to the Isle of Man as worst he had ever experienced. He said it was impossible to see through blizzard and it was like driving through a stone wall. Hundred and fifty passengers aboard his vessel kept below and did not venture to come out on the upper decks. They landed at Peel instead of at Douglas, but there trains and motorbuses had stopped running owing to the roads being blocked by snow. Passengers, therefore, returned to the ship and arrived at Douglas twenty-two hours late.—Reuter's Special.

PAWNED BLANKETS TO BE RETURNED TO OWNERS

FRENCH GOVT.'S ORDER

LONDON, Feb. 14. Paris.—Hawkers are doing brisk trade, selling cans of hot water to motorists whose engines are freezing in streets. Tramwaymen of Lyons have struck work because they are not paid.

all pledged blankets, quilts and shawls be restored to their shivering owners gratis.—Reuter's Special.

MANY DEATHS FROM COLD IN YUGO-SLAVIA

FOOD SUPPLIES RUNNING SHORT

LONDON, Feb. 14. Belgrade.—Many deaths from cold have occurred in Yugoslavia. Gipey family of five have been frozen to death in woods. Zagreb has been isolated, all railways having been blocked by snow. Belgrade Express is lying embedded in snowdrift. Food supplies are running short.—Reuter's Special.

IRELAND ESCAPES COLD WAVE

LONDON, Feb. 14. It is a curious fact that Ireland and Spitzbergen are at present warmer than London. Many rivers in England have frozen, not excluding Upper Thames, and ice-breakers are being employed on the river at Oxford. Many sportsmen have been driven from the river.

TROTSKY ON WAY TO MOSCOW

REACHES CONSTANTINOPLE

ESCORTED TO SOVIET CONSULATE BY RUSSIAN AGENTS

LONDON, Feb. 14. Constantinople.—M. Trotsky, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, and using pseudonym of "Siebroff" arrived here in a specially chartered steamer. He was taken under escort to three Russian agents to the Soviet Consulate where he is practically a prisoner and is unable to communicate with any one outside.—Reuter.

(A previous message from the Free Press London correspondent stated Trotsky was on the way to Moscow to confront Stalin and answer charge of conspiracy against the Soviet laid at his door.)

MR. RANGA IYER EXPELLED

SWARAJ PARTY DECISION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13. The Congress Party in the Assembly met this evening under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru and decided to expel Mr. Ranga Iyer and report to the Congress Working Committee, requesting it to call upon Mr. Ranga Iyer to resign according to the election pledges. The resolution of the Party referred to what it called attempts made by Mr. Ranga Iyer to bring the Party and its leader into contempt and ridicule and made this allegation a basis for the Party's unanimous decision.—A.P.

RESIGN YOUR SEAT IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14. The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Congress Party last evening to expel Mr. Ranga Iyer from the Party:—"That his name is hereby removed from the Party under rules for his having repeatedly and deliberately brought the Party and its leaders and officers into contempt and ridicule and requests the Working Committee of the Congress to call upon him to resign his seat in the Assembly in accordance with the election pledge.—Free Press.

STUDENTS' STRIKE ECHO

BOYCOTT IN KAIRA SCHOOL

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14. News comes from Kaira that the students of Kaira High School are on strike for the last two days. It is said that the Head Master wrote to the Board of Management to forfeit scholarships of certain scholars who were absent along with other students on Gujarat College Day.

A public meeting of citizens was held when resolution was passed urging parents not to send their sons to school till satisfactory settlement was arrived at. Procession of students was organised bearing placards inscribed: "Down with Dhokakism." "Second Shirras must go," etc.—A.P.

BOYCOTT THE SIMON SHOW

MADRAS LEADERS' CALL FOR HARTAL

MADRAS, Feb. 14. A largely signed manifesto has been issued to-day requesting the citizens of Madras to respond wholeheartedly and enthusiastically to appeal of the Congress All-India Muslim League, All-India Trade Union Congress, All-India Youth Congress and other leading political and communal organisations by organising complete and successful boycott demonstrations on Monday when the Simon Commission arrives in Madras. The signatories' appeal to trades, merchants, shopkeepers and restaurant-keepers, to close their business places and observe non-violent peaceful hartal on that day. The signatories specially appeal to youths to make the boycott a splendid success. They emphasise that the political boycott of the Simon Commission has no racial or communal implications. They are not calling off public or private conveyances in order not to inconvenience the people attending the demonstrations.—A.P.

ULTIMATUM TO MILL AGENT

THREAT OF DRASTIC MEASURES

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14. The Labour Union has given an ultimatum to the agent of Becharadas Mill where a strike is in progress for the last two months owing to alleged victimisation of members of the Labour Union. The Union calls upon the Agent to submit all matters of dispute to arbitration, otherwise, it will adopt stringent measures against the mill, namely, procuring boycott of its cloth, urging all dealers to boycott the mill, taking out a procession of all mill hands one day, etc. The Union also calls upon the men who are still working to come out on picket of their names being placarded in the villages whence they hail.—A.P.

Mexico City.—United States Ambassador here, Dwight Morrow, announces the engagement of his daughter, Anne, to sirman Lindbergh.

INDIAN PRINCES ARE NOT IRISH LOYALISTS

"MORNING POST'S" WARNING TO BRITAIN

DON'T REPEAT IRISH HISTORY SAYS PAPER

LONDON, Feb. 14. The resolution of Princes Chamber against the ideal of Independence for India has furnished "The Morning Post" another excellent opportunity to launch on its well-known arguments. "The Post" repeats what it had previously often emphasised, Britain's pledge of further constitutional advance in India was conditional on the good behaviour of Indian politicians. Further threat which no Parliament can for a moment countenance are given by one side, certainly pledges of the other side have no binding force or sanction. They simply do no more exist.

Moreover the problem is complicated further. The Princes of India have decided to stand by their status which they construe, as that of independent countries. They refuse to be lumped together. Under these circumstances Indian nationality is a dream.

If Great Britain contemplates surrender of her responsibility for Indian Government in a manner similar to her surrender to the Irish rebels the paper asks her to remember the Indian Princes are not Irish loyalists who would always stick to the mother country at any cost. What satire on British policy in India that defenders of the British Empire are not British or the Indian Government, but the Princes of India.—Free Press of India.

MAHATMA'S SIND TOUR

MORE ADDRESSES AND PURSES

(HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 13. Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this evening from Paddidan. He was presented with an address on behalf of the municipality and a public purse in the Queen's Garden after which he met Khadi workers. To-morrow morning he will receive an address from students and a purse. He

BENGAL'S PATRIOTIC OFFER

GIFT TO BOMBAY HOSPITALS

BOMBAY, Feb. 14. In view of the strain put by the recent riots on the resources of the local hospitals, the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. have presented a set of surgical dressings, vaccines serum etc. manufactured by them to the J.J.K.E.M. and G.T. Hospitals.—A.P.

will also address a ladies' meeting before visiting Kotri. He will leave for Mirpurkhas on Friday morning and take the Bombay mail the same evening for Ahmedabad.—A.P.

DR. VARADARAJULU ON WHITLEY COMMISSION

MADRAS, Feb. 14. Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu writes to the press welcoming the appointment of the Whitley Commission. He feels strongly that it will be suicidal on the part of the Indian Labour to boycott the Whitley Commission as advised by Mr. Saklatvala.—A.P.

BOMBAY RETURNS LIFE

Sir Dorab Tata Enriches Citizen Vote

RELIEF TO DISTRESS WOUNDED PEOPLE

Appeal to Merchants

Complete peace and tranquillity have dawned over Bombay after a period of butchery, devilry and intense excitement of eight days. The City has been restored to its normal course, and trade and business are going on as usual. Thursday was marked with a renewed activity in the business life, and all shops in Bhendy Bazar, Nal Bazar, Mastan Talao, Jivaveri Bazar, Bhuleswar and Kalkadevi Road and Mandvi were seen opened. The public are trying to forget the past and put things in order. The day passed on smoothly without any untoward incident and not a single case of assault, stray or deliberate, was reported. The mills also worked in greater number than the previous day and from Parek to Fort the traffic looked to be normal and brisk.

An unknown Mahomedan who was assaulted near Sun Mill on the 13th instant succumbed to his injuries in the K.E.M. Hospital. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by the rupture of the skull caused with the intent of murder by some persons unknown.

CURFEW ORDER MODIFIED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—With effect from to-night the Curfew Order will be in force from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. instead of from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.

known to the jury, and added that "This case is evidently one which has arisen out of the disturbances. This brings the total casualty to 139 due to riot."

The Seva Sadan, Red Cross Society, Bombay Bullion Exchange Association and other charitable disposed citizens have sent to Bombay hospitals food, clothing and fruits in large quantities for which the hospital authorities extend their thanks to the donors.

VISIT TO HOSPITALS

VOLUNTEERS ON WAY TO RECOVERY

Dr. D. D. Sahasra, Dr. M. B. Velkar and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, members of the Bombay Citizens Peace Committee (Central Ex-Committee) visited the G. T. Hospital on Thursday at 5 p.m. and made inquiries regarding the health and the wants of the injured in the recent riots. The three Mahomedan volunteers in the G. T. Hospital met at Feraswadi are on a way to recovery. Dr. Jannadas and Dr. Shah who were also wounded at the same place while parolling are also recovering.

A number of injured were asked if they would themselves or their families contribute to the fund for the relief of the injured. The Peace Committee

INDIA

"SWASTI" BRAND

Send for our "A TALK AND PORTLAND CEMENT"

It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors

CEMENT

Manufactured by the LARGEST PORTLAND CEMENT FACTORY

GUARANTEED TO MEET THE HIGHEST SPECIFICATIONS

MUTUAL HELP

Families Protected

Wadi Lane. I was dumb struck to see my friend Mr. Nabibullah sitting in the car with one police spy, bleeding from the injuries received in the forehead and other parts of the body. I wanted to accompany him but Mr. Mehta having undertaken to do the same on my behalf. Mr. Nabibullah asked me to be with my other volunteers to take them safely out of danger which I did.

My heart bleeds to hear the deaths most pitiable of my brother Mahomedan volunteers and at the precarious condition of others who received severe injuries and who are still in hospital. I convey my heartfelt sympathy in the bereavement of the families of these persons.

May God give peace to the departed souls who laid their lives as true patriots in the service of humanity.—Yours, etc.,
DHIRAJLAL M. VAKIL
Plender and Secretary,
(Humanitarian Club).

RELIEF WORK BY ARYA SAMAJ

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your widely circulated paper. I am a medical practitioner practicing at Nal Bazar, and my patients are usually of poor classes. During the recent riots I had the misfortune to come across persons in pecuniary trouble who were panic-stricken, being isolated and surrounded by persons other than those of their own community. The heart-rending appeals of some of them distressed me, and I approached the local Arya Samaj in order to obtain its help to relieve the distress of the affected.

I am glad to say that the Secretary and a few sturdy, honest and sincere volunteers of the Arya Samaj rendered very valuable service, sometimes at the risk of their lives. Arya Samaj did valuable service in rescuing people and helping them to get out of the panic-stricken locality and also gave pecuniary help to those who needed it. I found to my delight that Arya Samaj had well organised its few volunteers and were willing to render all possible help.

Through your widely circulated paper I offer my heart-felt thanks to the Arya Samaj for the philanthropic work they did in helping the poor. This is a sound organisation and worthy of assistance and sympathy of every one whether he be a Samajist or not.—Yours etc.,
GAJANAN VINABHAI MAHIMTURA.

BOMBAY RETURNS TO NORMAL LIFE

(Continued from previous page.)
The Publicity Bureau of the Citizens' Peace Committee issued the following communique, Thursday at 5 p.m.

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY

SIR DORAB TATA'S TRIBUTE TO PEACE COMMITTEE

The Chairman and some members of the Executive Committee accompanied by Sir Dorab Tata went round the city today. Starting from the Corporation Building at 11 A.M. they returned at 1 p.m. They found that the city has entirely resumed its normal condition. The party first went to the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi where the office of the Hindu Relief Committee is situated. Thence they went to Panawadi, Golpitha Null Bazar, Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, Lal Bagh Supari Bagh.

AT K. E. M. HOSPITAL.
The party halted at the K.E.M. Hospital where they met Mrs. Deshmukh who had preceded them with a party of Citizens' Volunteers. Dr. Dadachani took the party to several wards where the riot patients were accommodated. They then proceeded via, Elphinstone Road, Delisle Road, where they met the relief workers peacefully returning to their homes for their lunch.

AT J. J. HOSPITAL.
The party was met by the relief workers where the riot patients were accommodated. Dr. Dadachani took the party to several wards where the riot patients were accommodated. They then proceeded via, Elphinstone Road, Delisle Road, where they met the relief workers peacefully returning to their homes for their lunch.

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BOMBAY RIOTS AND VINABHAI HOSPITAL

Medical Officer of the J. J. Nair Charitable Hospital, writes:—
The patients admitted from the 8th till mid-night, as indoor patients,

PEACE VOLUNTEER IN BANDAGES



Mr. Habibullah, a Bombay lawyer, who was one of the Peace Volunteers killed by rowdies at Panawadi.

Bldg., Bowker Hall, Byculla; Dr. Patel, Pinto Villa, Dadar.

The following is the report from the K.E.M. Hospital upto 12 noon on Thursday:

Two wounded cases arrived at the K.E.M. Hospital in the morning on 13-2-29 and both were detained for inpatient treatment. One of them is an unknown Mohammedan aged about 35 years and the name of the other Mohammedan is Abdullah Khan Bahadur Ali Khan.

FURTHER DONATIONS.
The following further donations have been received with thanks, Mr. Giga Damodar Rs. 10/-, Messrs. H. A. Ladi Rs. 100/-, M. Jeani Rs. 100/-, Syed L. Inamdar Rs. 51/-, Mr. Jayantlal Ramdas Rs. 51/-, Mr. D. N. Baria Rs. 51/-, Mr. Jafferbhai Laljee Rs. 50/-, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar Rs. 50/-, Mr. Nagindas Maneklal Rs. 50/-, Mr. S. W. Nawrangay Rs. 25/-, Mr. V. V. Kanimar Rs. 25/-, Pro. V. G. Rao Rs. 25/-, Dr. P. M. Masina Rs. 21/-, Mr. M. R. Borade Rs. 11/-, Dr. M. B. Velker Rs. 10/-, Mr. Nanabhai Lakshman Rs. 10/-, Mr. B. J. Agerwalla in memory of Nanibai Rs. 5/-, Mr. Hiralal Chumilal Rs. 5/-, Mr. V. G. Kailage Rs. 5/-.

PEACE COMMITTEES BULLETIN

LADIES ASSISTANCE APPRECIATED

The following communique was issued by the Peace Committee at 9 p.m.
The situation continues to be peaceful and people have practically resumed their normal avocations throughout the City.
The City Volunteers continued their activities throughout the day until late in the evening and were able to afford relief to many distressed people in different ways. A complete list of relatives of wounded persons in the hospitals has been compiled and wherever it was needed, the Committee have communicated with them for the assistance of ladies has been of the utmost value in gaining the confidence of wounded persons who had hitherto been afraid of giving their names.

RELIEF TO FAMILIES OF WOUNDED

In several cases where the families of the wounded were left without food relief has been afforded. Milk and fruits were distributed in the hospitals. Relief has also been given to cattle whose owners are in hospital and unable to care for them. There are only a few instances of the work done. It would be impossible to over-estimate the valuable services of these energetic and well-organised volunteers.
The Committee desire to express their appreciation of the kindness of Mr. P. A. and Mr. Pheros R. Mehta who placed their cars at the disposal of the Committee for the past week as well as their services as drivers.
The Ambulance Corps has been active in assisting the City attending to the wounded. Every effort is made to find out the injured and the Corps will be glad to attend to any case in need of attendance.

BOMBAY RIOTS AND VINABHAI HOSPITAL

ADMISSIONS OF PATIENTS

Medical Officer of the J. J. Nair Charitable Hospital, writes:—
The patients admitted from the 8th till mid-night, as indoor patients,

as result of serious injuries received during the riots:

Name	Aged
(1) Dadi Govind	35
(2) Vall Umar	35
(3) Waddho	40
(4) Rasool Habba	31
(5) Karim Jeeva	40
(6) Gulam Hussain Gudam	25
(7) Alahar Tutiwahn	25 (Died)
(8) Unknown Pathan	25 (Died)

The last two were Pathans who were admitted on Monday afternoon for serious injuries on the head and both of them died as a result of the fracture of the base of the skull.

The first one was picked up unconscious and was admitted at 3-15 p.m. and he died at 9 p.m. The second one was picked up at Tardeo, was admitted at 5-30 p.m. for fracture of the base of the skull and he died half an hour after admission. Both were sent to the Morgue.

In addition to the above we have upto this time treated 14 cases in our out-door Casualty Department, and they were all asked to come here for dressing since they were not serious.

HOW A MUSLIM ESCAPED DEATH

AN INSTANCE AT SANDHURST ROAD

Some very foul deeds of hatching have been done by the Mavallas of both the communities in these dark days of riots. But the most relieving and hopeful feature is a feature that would incline even the mightiest to have some faith in the kindness of mankind in general—the help unobtrusively given by members of one community to the members of the other community in either saving them from the clutches of the 'badmashis' or rendering help to those wounded.

One such incident that happened three days ago has been furnished us by an eyewitness. A Parsi gentleman went to one of his friends who was a patient in the Park Hospital, Sandhurst Road, when he saw Hindu Mavallas belabouring a Muslim on the road. He at once raised a hue and cry from above in which he was joined by a number of Hindus from the opposite side of the street. The Parsi gentleman hurried down the stairs when he saw the Mavallas had run away. He, however, assured the unfortunate man, who was unconscious, of his brotherly help. Several Hindus then also came up on the scene and, with kind assurances, gave him all help. He was picked up and taken in the place of a Hindu gentleman, and was given milk, and necessary medical help. He was thus saved from a cruel death by the timely intervention of the good Samaritans.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO MUSLIM HELP

A manifesto by 18 Hindus narrating the help rendered to the Hindus by Muslims is issued, the text of which is as under:—

"We the undersigned Hindu inhabitants of Sukhlaji street, Kamathipura, 1st lane, Arab Lane, and Bapty street beg to announce herewith to the public in general that during the disturbance beginning from the 3rd February till today, the Mohammedan inhabitants of the aforesaid localities under the leadership of Mr. E. Kaderbhoy, Burrister-at-law, Messrs. Anjumana-ul-Jamia (2) Mahomed Guler Master (3) Abdulla Seth (4) Mahomed Seth Master (5) Mahomed Haji Boda (6) Mahomed Master (7) Munshi Mahomed Anwar (8) Munshi Valliullah (9) Mogol Haji (10) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (11) Ismail Sarvala, (12) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (13) Ismail Sarvala, (14) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (15) Ismail Sarvala, (16) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (17) Ismail Sarvala, (18) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (19) Ismail Sarvala, (20) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (21) Ismail Sarvala, (22) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (23) Ismail Sarvala, (24) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (25) Ismail Sarvala, (26) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (27) Ismail Sarvala, (28) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (29) Ismail Sarvala, (30) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (31) Ismail Sarvala, (32) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (33) Ismail Sarvala, (34) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (35) Ismail Sarvala, (36) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (37) Ismail Sarvala, (38) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (39) Ismail Sarvala, (40) Husein Khaja, Shookappa (41) Ismail Sarvala, (42) Husein 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EDUCATION OF YOUNG PRINCES

FACILITIES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Chamber of Princes met this morning with H. E. the Viceroy in the chair. The Maharajah of Bikaner moved that a committee consisting of the Chancellor, the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Jamsahab of Nawanganar, the Maharajah of Bikaner, Sir Manabhai Mehta, Col. Haksar, Sir Prabhoshankar Pattani, Col. Vendel, Major Colvin, Col. Watson and Messrs. Madan and Kelly be appointed to enquire into the question of educational facilities for young Princes in India.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING

The Maharajah of Bikaner stated that as a result of a resolution passed at the first session of the Chamber in 1916 a committee was appointed to inquire into that question as a result of which several changes had been introduced in the system of education for Princes in India. Since then many developments had taken place in the world and in recent years several minority administrations had come into existence in the country, but it was not so much a question of education that the speaker had in mind. It was administrative training which was required for a young ruler. Bikaner held that if the ruler of a State failed in the discharge of his duties it was more due to lack of administrative training than to anything else. He therefore placed administrative training in the forefront. Similar views had been expressed by the Jamsahab of Nawanganar at the Round Table Conference which was convened at the instance of the Viceroy in 1927.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Bikaner suggested that the terms of reference of the proposed committee should relate to (1) question of minimum fees, (2) details in regard to administrative training and (3) the question as to how to free young Princes from loose thinking and loose talking. Bikaner felt that twelve months' training for young Princes, as was imparted at present was quite inadequate.

As to the suggestion that young Princes should be sent to some other States for training the speaker held that this might suit the heirs of small States, but not of big ones for the bigger States had their own laws and administrative regulations. It was therefore necessary that heirs of big States should come into touch with their own peoples and with local conditions and imbibe the tradition and culture of their States. In conclusion Bikaner appealed to the Chamber to accept the resolution and requested the Viceroy to appoint such a committee and to put its recommendations into effect.

His Highness the Maharaja of Panaja seconded the resolution. The Viceroy informed the House that through oversight one of the names suggested informally among the Princes had been omitted from the list proposed for the committee. While not desiring to be too technical in such matters he suggested for future guidance that names should be notified to the Secretary, say, 24 hours before the meeting.

Maharaja of Bikaner emphasised that the chamber was new to parliamentary procedure but in this matter as in other matters of personnel, names were discussed informally but he had no opportunity of ascertaining the views of the majority, whom they wanted to be put on the committee.

VICEROY ON SUITABLE AGE

The Viceroy suggested early steps for the amendment of Standing Order to make it more explicit in this matter. As for resolution itself the subject matter was far-reaching and therefore he desired a more or less unanimous decision if possible. His own view was that twenty could be suitable age for giving administrative training. Some of them might think this age too high and some others might regard it as too low. But let them not forget that in the British Royal family the age for administrative training was twenty-one and yet the powers which the Indian rulers enjoyed "vis a vis" their subjects were very much greater and more responsible than those enjoyed by members of the Royal Family in England. Concluding the Viceroy thought that a committee of fourteen was too unwieldy and preferred a smaller body.

ALWAR'S SUGGESTION ACCEPTED

Maharaja of Alwar suggested that the resolution be split into two parts, that for the appointment of the committee and secondly the personnel. Regarding the latter part he regretted he was unable to be present at last evening's informal conference and moved that the question of personnel be left over for discussion to-morrow

and that meanwhile list might be open to addition or alteration in an informal manner. Names to be put on the committee might be circulated for this purpose.

Maharaja of Bikaner had no objection to the course suggested by Maharaja of Alwar. Viceroy agreed.

First part of the resolution was carried and second part left over. By this hour the galleries were overcrowded with a large element of members of Assembly and Council of State both of which are not in session to-day. A striking feature in galleries as on the floor of the Chamber was display of yellow coloured turbans with which the "vasant" (spring) season is generally ushered. Nawab of Malerkotla moved recommending that the report of the Indian States Committee should be circulated to all States the rulers of which are members of the Chamber in their own right and all the States returning representative members for opinion and that the Government of India should take no action unless and until such opinions have been received and report together with opinions of States fully discussed in the Chamber of Princes and that in addition to obtaining written opinions of the States the Viceroy should give an opportunity to some of the rulers of big and small States whom His Excellency might select to explain to him verbally their views.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala and the Ruler of Bhor supported the resolution in short speeches. A. P.

The Nawab of Malerkotla then moved: This chamber recommends to His Excellency the Viceroy, that when the Report of the Butler Committee is published it should be circulated to the Indian Princes who are members of this Chamber of their own right, and until and unless their opinions were received, the Government of India should not take any step in this matter.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala seconded the proposal. The Maharaja of Korea supporting the motion declared that such a free exchange of views would satisfy the Princes that they had had their say in the matter.

The Maharaja of Alwar said the problem of the definition of the relations between Indian States and British Government and Imperial Government and Crown, though difficult, had been tackled by the Butler Committee whose report, therefore, was being anxiously awaited. The Viceroy appreciated the desire for a full discussion of the Butler Committee Report and in accordance with general practice of consulting the Rulers of Indian States before taking any action they would in this case also give an opportunity to the Princes to express their views. As for himself he was at their disposal and would receive any Prince, big or small, to give the benefit of his views. (applause).

The resolution was carried. The Maharaja of Kashmir moved that a statement be placed on the table of the Chamber showing the resolutions passed up to date by the original Princes Conference and its successor the present Chamber of Princes and action taken by the Government of India thereon.

A statement such as he proposed said the Maharaja, would act as a stimulus to them and it would then become possible for them to expedite progress in regard to those matters to which they attached very great importance. Though the resolution did not say so, such a statement brought up to date should be placed on the table every year at the annual session of the Chamber.

After the Maharaja of Patiala and Sitamau had supported the motion Lord Irwin accepted the resolution. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

At the instance of Maharaja of Patiala who moved the resolution in the absence of Nawab of Bhopal the Chamber adopted a motion recommending that the annual meeting of the Chamber of Princes be held in future on the second or third Monday in February and that the meetings of the Standing Committee be held on third Mondays of March and November, respectively each year. It was however, provided that should the dates so settled coincide with important religious festivals other convenient near dates be selected so as to avoid such festival.

The last resolution moved to-day by the Chancellor urged the laying on the table of a full statement of contributions made by Indian States and their rulers from 1877 to the present day to charities, educational, medical and commemorative institutions, relief funds and other public causes of benefit to India both in the times of war and peace.

The Maharaja of Patiala remarked that a large number of appeals for funds had been addressed in the past to Princes for relief and other commemorative and medical work in British India by Viceroy's downwards to Collectors and had been cordially responded to. Contributions by the Princes included a large number of

endowments which gave the Princes genuine pride.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur seconded the motion.

The Viceroy accepting the resolution stated that it was strictly within the functions of the Chamber to have asked for such a statement. The compilation of the statistics, however, would involve a great amount of work and although he knew the Political and Department did not suffer from lack of goodwill it did suffer from lack of time. Personally, the Viceroy thought that the labour would be worth while in interests of complete records.

To-morrow the Chamber reassembles at 10/30 A.M. to enable it to conclude the session to-morrow—A. P.

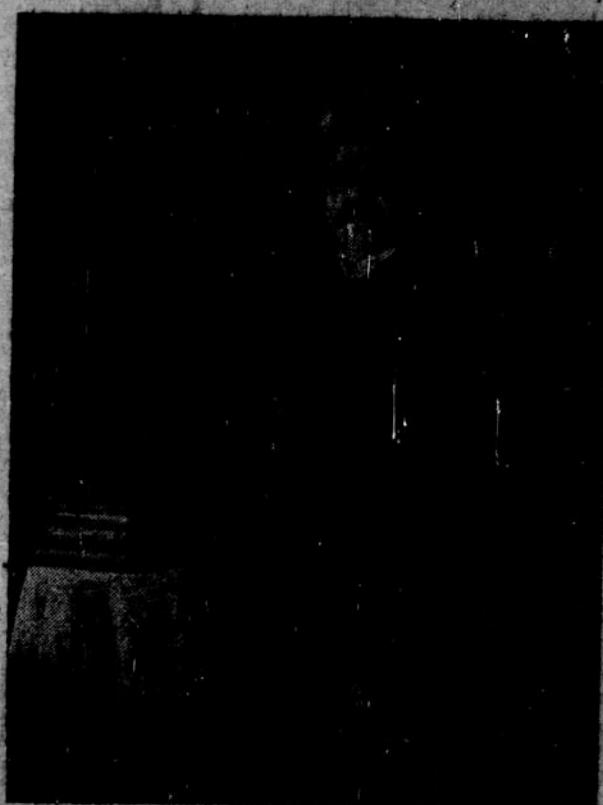
INDIA & BRITISH CONNECTION

BIKANER'S ASSURANCE TO INDIAN POLITICIANS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13

The Maharaja of Bikaner assured the Indian politicians that the resolution far from being opposed to their advancement was a moral support to those who had defeated at the Calcutta Congress the independence resolution. He demanded acceptance of British connection without any mental reservation before any scheme defining the relations of the Indian States with British India could be considered by the Princes.

Maharaja of Kapurthala said the resolution truly reflected the spirit emanating from their order. He added: "We feel no greater disservice can be rendered to the cause of India than this policy and doctrine of independence. India cannot do without England. Her goodwill and assistance are needed not only to attain freedom but to maintain it. The course which



Mr. Motichand Kapadia, Solicitor, who sailed for London by S.S. "Pilana" on Thursday to put Jains' case before Privy Council.

The Princes are determined to follow one of which will be a guarantee of India's safety and salvation in the future as it had been in the past.

Maharaja of Alwar assured British Indians that every Prince wished them success in their endeavour to attain that position which the Indian States already possessed in regard to Government of their territories and hoped that the goal of British India would be attained within a very short time.

The Chief of Sangli declared that the Princes were not apprehensive of the grant of self-Government to British India but considered a break with the Empire nothing short of calamity.

Maharaja Dewar, Senior, expressed similar view while the Chief of Mandi asked how could the Princes subjects be loyal to them if they supported the independence movement. The Chief of Kotka emphasised the inalienable strength and protection of the Empire.

The Viceroy said the resolution was one of the most important, if not the most important, ever discussed by the Chamber and he was sure it expressed the opinion not only of those present but of the whole of their Highnesses order. The resolution was passed unanimously.—A. P.

MUSLIM DOCTOR'S FREE MEDICAL HELP

Capt. K.A. Jaffri, "Royal" Doctor, practising at Patka Manzil, Bhenoli Bazar, writes:—

"Free medical aid was given to those injured in the riots at our dispensary at Patka Manzil, Bhenoli Bazar. Several persons availed themselves of the offer of free medical help."

Madras.—The "Hindu" understands that the Chidambaram Municipality has been asked to show cause why it should not be superceded for alleged irregularities in the conduct of the Municipal Administration.—A. P.

JAIN TEMPLE DISPUTE

APPEAL BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

MR MOTICHAND PROCEEDS TO LONDON

There is a Jain temple at Shirpur in the District of Akola. In the temple there is a stone idol of "Shri Antarksha Prasanahji Maharaj."

Some years back a dispute arose between the Shwetambari and Digambari sects of the Jain community with reference to the worship of the idol.

The main question in dispute between the parties is, whether the idol should or should not be plastered so as to show that it is wearing a waist-band and a waist-tie. The Shwetambaris contend for the affirmation.

On the 8th February, 1930 a suit was instituted in the court of the Additional District Judge of Akola by one Harakchand Gulabchand, since deceased, against some Digambaris.

The suit purported to be a representative suit by the plaintiff on behalf of himself and all Shwetambari Jains in India.

The plaintiff in the suit alleged that the idol always had the configuration of a waist-band and waist-tie on its figure and that the defendants and other Digambaris instigated one another and chiselled and scraped out the configuration of the waist-band and waist-tie and that they thereby caused harm to the plaintiff and the Shwetambari Jains.

The prayer in the plaint was for:—

(1) Rs. 15,000 for damages;

(2) Injunction against the defendants and all Digambari Jains from obstructing the plaintiff and the Shwetambari Jains in restoring the idol to its original form by plastering it, so as to show that it is wearing a waist-band and waist-tie.

(3) Declaration that the idol belongs absolutely to the Shwetambaris and that they alone had the right to worship it. The District Judge held that the Shwetambari Jains were entitled to plaster the idol as claimed by them, but that they were not entitled to the exclusive management of the temple.

An appeal was filed against the decision and the Judicial Commissioner held that the Shwetambari Jains were not only entitled to plaster the idol, but also to have the exclusive management of the temple.

Now an appeal has been filed against this decision before the Privy Council by the Digambaris. The appeal is to come for hearing in the next month.

We understand that to plead the cause of the Shwetambari before the Privy Council, the well-known Solicitor of Bombay, Mr. Motichand Kapadia, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas is proceeding to London by S.S. "Pilana" on Thursday. The Jains all over India eagerly await the decision of the Privy Council.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 14.

The Western Disturbance has caused local rain along Western Himalayas and in Central Provinces with a few falls in East United Provinces and North Madras. Cold Temperature is about five degrees below normal in North West India and is rising along the Frontier.

Chief amounts:—Chakrata, Beoni, quarter inch. Chanda, half. Jagdalpur, Dahanu, three-quarters, Durg, quarter. Sonmarg, a half.

Forecast:—Scattered falls over region extending from North Bombay Doon to South Bengal.

DOLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14/2/30.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.984 inches (0.22 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.031.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 60.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.0 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours

FORD MODEL "A" FEATURES

IMPROVED CRANKSHAFT

The Crankshaft of the new Model A Ford is not only statically balanced, insuring an even distribution of the weight on each side of the centre line of the shaft, but is also dynamically balanced to insure an even distribution of weight throughout the entire length of the shaft.

Cut into two sections, either lengthwise or through the centre bearing, the difference in weight between each portion of a Model A crankshaft would be so little that the average scale would be unable to register the variation.

Being constructed of Ford carbon manganese steel, it is capable of withstanding a twisting stress of 60,000 pounds without the slightest effect, a strength far in excess of that required in the operation of the motor.

Its exceptional strength is tested by measuring torsional resistance with the force of 5,000 pounds pull on a twelve-inch lever without damage to the shaft.

Extreme care in manufacture and perfect balance of the shaft reduce the wear on the bearings to a minimum. Vibration is impossible.

There are three main bearings, each one and five-eighths inches in diameter. Centre and front bearings are two inches wide; the rear is three and one-eighth inches.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs P. Chrysal & Co.)

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Since we wrote our report last week the net changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	March	May	October
New York			
6/2/29	19.72	19.79	19.33
New York			
13/2/29	20.03	20.12	19.68
	plus.31	plus.33	plus.36
Liverpool			
6/2/29	10.00	10.18	10.07
Liverpool			
13/2/29	10.24	10.33	10.20
	plus.15	plus.15	.19

We have had another week of small fluctuations but the undertone has been very good and values have steadily if slowly improved. The strengthening statistical position of American cotton as at last making itself felt. Exports since the beginning of the season are now one million bales ahead of the corresponding figures of last season. The internal consumption of America continues good and has every appearance of equalling if not exceeding last season's total. With the prospect of a definite reduction in the carryover by the end of the season there is now more confidence in values than has been in evidence for some time. During most of the season the basis for actual cotton was cheap with the result that when the South was selling consumers secured large supplies "on call". These transactions kept the price of futures in check. As supplies of cotton become reduced the basis is tending to harden and this should bring out "calling" by consumers which will be an additional source of strength to the Futures market. Speculators have been taking little interest in American Futures for some time, but now that the statistical position is gaining in strength we shall not be surprised if they soon enter this market. It is too early yet to have reliable information about the acreage for the next crop, but our home Agents inform us they expect very little increase over last year's figure. Should this anticipation prove to be correct it should be a factor to advance the market during the next few months.

Over the week our Broch hedge contract has advanced Rs. 1 Ounce Rs. 9 whilst Bengal have declined about Rs. 3. Owing to the serious communal rioting which has been taking place in Bombay our market was entirely closed on Saturday and Monday, but since then as conditions have improved trading has been resumed. Until further notice the ready market at Setores will be held between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. It has been very difficult to handle actual cotton owing to labour scarcity, but we are glad to report that conditions are steadily improving, and it is hoped that by the beginning of next week normal working will again be possible.

Exporters report a moderate demand mostly for Oomra styles. We understand practically no demand is being received for Broach. This does not surprise us for as we have pointed out on several occasions this cotton is relatively too dear as compared with other Indian cottons. If what has arrived in Bombay so far is an indication of the staple quality of this season's Broach we are of opinion that it is not advisable to remain long of the Broach contract.

After making further enquiries regarding the frost damage to the Broach and Dholera crops we see no reason to alter the opinion we expressed on this subject in our last week's report.

68.0 degrees (1.2 above normal). Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent. Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 m.p.h. per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 199 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

BAGLAN PATELS BOLD ACTION

REFUSAL TO APPEAR BEFORE AUTHORITIES

SEQUEL TO RYOTS' BOYCOTT OF 'INQUIRY'

The Pracharak Ashram, Nasik City, wires under date 13th:—

Three patels were called upon by the authorities at Malegaon on the 9th instant to appear in person and give their explanation as to why the ryots were not present at the time of the inquiry into the protests of the peasants of Baglan Taluka against the proposed increase in revenue assessment. The patels did not appear before the authorities, but resigned their posts.—A. P.

SUCCESS OF A SWADESHI ENTERPRISE

MR. KATRAK GIVES DEMONSTRATIONS IN KNITTING

Mr. K. N. Katrak, proprietor of the Katrak Hosiery Works, Bombay, is well-known in Bombay and India as a manufacturer of Swadeshi hosiery and silk and gold embroidered work and who has won several medals in exhibitions held all over India, and has stood his ground in spite of keen competition of foreign manufacturers.

He has lately won further laurels. He has been awarded a gold medal for hosiery works and gold and silver embroidery works by the authorities of Barisal Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Barisal, last month (January).

Mr. Katrak does not believe in merely putting his wares in the market, but is anxious to show to the general public by demonstrations how knitted articles put up in the exhibition are made. He gave, daily, continued demonstrations (in the above Exhibition), which were seen and admired by a large number of visitors. He has been therefore awarded a silver medal for demonstrating on Persson's Knitting Machinery which is of Swedish make.

Mr. Katrak may well be advised to have similar demonstrations in Bombay in order to convince one and all especially those who take interest in Swadeshi goods. His show room is at 102 Princess Street (in the compound of Wadia's Fire Temple).

MR. M. U. RAJAB'S CAREER

Out of the four successful candidates in the election of labour representatives to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the registered Trade Unions, mention may be made of Mr. Mohamed Umar Rajab who is a young man. He comes from a very poor weaver family. He studied up to the Matriculation and had to leave his studies in 1916 not to seek a post of a clerk in any office, but to join a local mill as a mere mill-hand. He is up-and-down working as a mill operator and intends to continue it. During this period i.e. from 1916 to 1929 he took very active part in the uplift of his fellow-workmen who have equally rich in his services by returning him to the Corporation.

Mr. Mohamed Umar Rajab is a sitting member of the Mill Strike Inquiry Committee, and has thrown much light on the strike situation in his evidence before the Committee.

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SOUTH AFRICA'S HOSTILITY TO INDIANS

(Continued from page 9.)

Union Government has been playing false with the Indians in the Union and the Government of India. Nearly all the provinces have their own licensing ordinances specially designed to curtail and restrict Asiatic trading. The certification for the issue of the licenses is left, under these ordinances, into the hands of the municipalities and local boards. In many cases, the inspectors and health officers find fault with either the premises or the locality in which the Indians carry on their business. The obvious consequence is that several Indians are being refused licenses to trade. Over 125 licenses were refused in the year 1928. On the average, the Indian trade is curtailed by 70 to 80 licenses a year. Not only are the new licenses refused, but even the transfers for the licenses are not granted.

Not only are the promises not kept, but the Ministers of the Cabinet itself are occasionally indulging in arrogant speeches against the Indians. Not only do they encourage the anti-Indian agitation in the country, but they also actually turn a deaf ear to the injustice meted out to the Indian community in practically all the spheres of life. Not only do they not respect the requests of the Indians, but they also always take such an intolerable attitude as to make the situation of the Indians untenable. Not only do they not respect the Capetown Agreement, but they also break the very spirit and substance of it by threatening to end it before the expiry of the period of experiment given for it. In the suburbs of Johannesburg and various other districts of the Transvaal, a mischievous campaign has been started to press the Municipalities to refuse trading licenses to Indians. Several licenses have been already refused. An attempt is already being made on the Reef, the main golden area in the Transvaal wherein about 60 per cent. of the Indian traders carry on their business, to disintegrate the Indians from residing and trading. The decision is not given yet by the Supreme Court, but the mentality is there. In spite of the Agreement, several hundreds of the Indians are to be gradually kicked out from the hotels owing to the obnoxious clauses in the Liquor Act. Indians are not treated as a section of the Union population, but as an alien unit still.

This will be sufficient for India to imagine the difficulties with which her nationals in the Union are confronted. It is high time for the leaders of the public opinion to spend a little time of their own to go into the critical situation that faces them, else the time would come when the very self-respect of India will be in an awkward position and the world will ridicule her demand for equality and freedom in the comity of nations.

LATE MR. FRAMJI C BANAJI

78TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The 78th death anniversary of the late Mr. Framji Cowasji Banaji was observed on Sunday last at the Banaji Fire-temple at Karelwadi, under the auspices of the Rathstar Mandal. In the morning, at 8:30 Jashan ceremony was performed for the repose of the soul of that great Zoroastrian whose memory is kept ever-green by the existence of two great institutions of Bombay, the Banaji Fire-temple and the Framji Cowasji Public Hall at Dholi Talao. Joint prayer was offered at 9:30 a.m. A lecture was then delivered, under the presidency of Mr. Framji J. Billa, by Mr. Behmon S. Banaji on the "Service to Humanity" which was listened to with rapt attention, and in which the speaker forcibly pointed out that the diverse acts of service to humanity, His creation, meant a service to God Himself. The theme was appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Colabawala then thrilled the gathering with his eloquent hymns and prayer-songs.

A dinner was then given to 650 poor Parsis, at noon, in the compound of the Fire-temple. A free treat of a cinema show was then given to them at the Cinema Majestic, where the popular film "The Invincible" was specially screened by the courtesy of the proprietors without charging any fee. The film was much appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Behmon S. Banaji, a direct descendant of the great departed worthy, has been celebrating this anniversary day for the last twelve years, under the auspices of the Rathstar Mandal, and is thus killing two birds with one stone: of reminding the present generation of Parsis of the lifework of one of their great co-religionists and of giving food and



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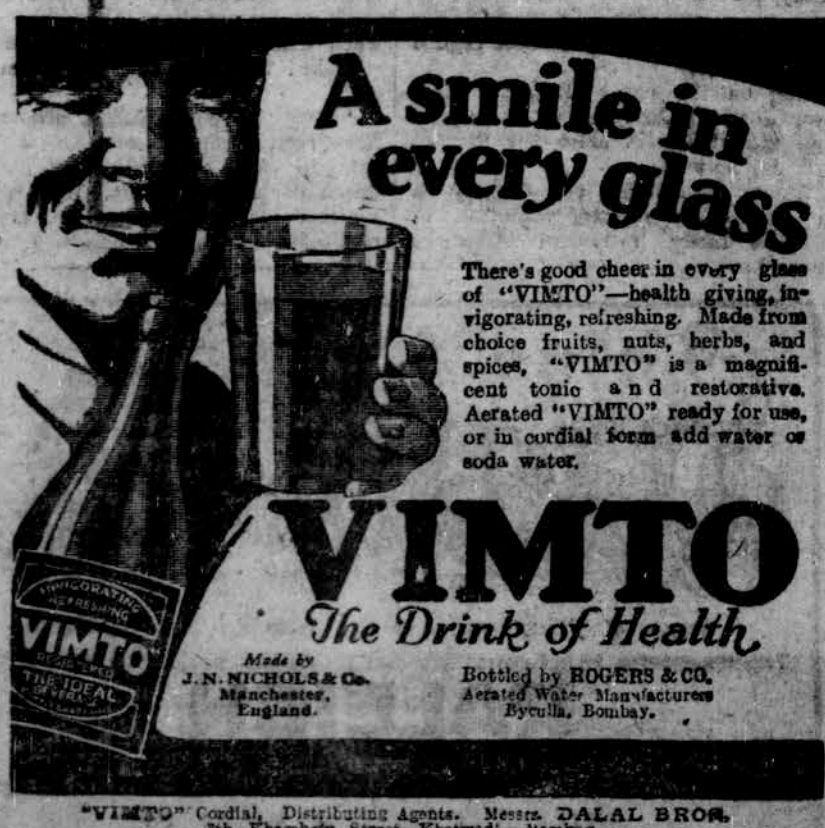
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SIND-PUNJAB REUNION

A Novel Suggestion

In an article in the current Number of the "Asiatic Review," L.D. a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab discusses the future of Sind. He writes:

The question of the separation of Sind from Bombay has again cropped up in the inquiries of the Simon Commission, and on this occasion it is raised on the differences of language and social condition which are well known.

Sind was attached to Bombay because at first it was only accessible from that port, and was separated from the rest of British Northern India by foreign territories and Indian States. Consequently such military operations as had to be conducted there were necessarily entrusted to the Bombay Army.

But in olden days it was always closely connected with the Moghul Governments of the Punjab and Multan and later it was so controlled by the Afghan Durani dynasty. Maharajah Ranjit Singh was most anxious to include Sind in his dominions and but for his death in 1839 he would probably have carried out his intention. Then followed the dispatch of troops to Afghanistan through Sind, and finally Napier's expedition which ended in the incorporation of Sind in British India in 1843. So far the historical association of Sind and the Punjab is clear, and even the railway from Karachi to the interior was for many years known as the Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway.

A QUESTION SHELVED.

It is fairly well known that in 1879, after the first phase of the Afghan War, Lord Lytton's Government had obtained sanction to the formation of all the Trans-Indus Frontier into a Frontier Province, and to the adding of Sind, or most of it, to the Punjab. The notification for carrying out this change was actually with the Secretary in the Legislative Department for final revision before it appeared in the "Gazette of India," when in September, 1879, the news came through of Sir P. L. N. Cavagnari's murder in Kabul, and the scheme was postponed, only to be cancelled in the general scrapping of all Lord Lytton's policies on the return of the Liberal Government in 1880.

Since then the idea of reuniting Sind and the Punjab has often recurred, but has been dropped for various reasons. The former poverty of the Punjab and the fact that it was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and not by a Governor in Council, while it was perhaps hampered by the charge of the Frontier, and justice was supervised by a Chief Court, appointed by the Government of India, led the merchants of Karachi to demand such a union. Sind officials also expressed a fear that Punjab might seize their choice districts, and Punjab officers were not keen to sample the deserts of Sind, was then had many desert stations of their own. The union might well have been effected in 1901, when Lord Curzon formed the North-West Frontier Province, but he had other things to do, and perhaps it was hardly his policy to add to the importance, at that time, of the Punjab.

SERIOUS DRAWBACKS.

The unnatural divorce of the two territories, however, has always involved serious drawbacks. The trade of the Punjab in wheat, oil-seeds, cotton, wool, hides, etc., all goes through Karachi, and the Punjab Government is often called on to remove what are held to be obstacles to that trade. It is surely not reasonable that a port depending almost entirely on the trade of one province should be cut off from that province. Now the old objections have all been removed. The Punjab

enjoys the benefits of the administration by a Governor in Council and the supervision of a High Court, and is probably the most prosperous and progressive province in India. Its political conditions are analogous to those of Sind, and the addition of Karachi will give to the Legislative Council that commercial element requisite for political completeness. The Frontier has been separated and the Indian States transferred to the direct control of the Governor General in Council, so that the Punjab Government, relieved of responsibilities that occupied most of its time, should be well able to control the united province.

But there is now an argument in favour of the reunion, which is vital and overwhelming. Sind and the Punjab both depend on canals for their prosperity and even for their existence. The Punjab has already over 11,000,000 acres of such irrigation; and Sind in addition to her existing irrigation, hopes to water 5,000,000 acres from the Indus by the Sukkur Dam. The question of the distribution of the water supply is all-important for both tracts, and it is rather absurd that another Government in Bombay, which is entirely unconnected with the problem, should intervene. But it is believed that the Government of India have directed that no more water shall be taken from the Punjab until definite proof can be given that Sind has a full supply for the Sukkur project. The result is that the Sind Sagar Canal from the Indus and the Sutlej Dam Scheme with their 4,000,000 acres of irrigation in the deserts are indefinitely held up, as it may be ten years or more before the adequacy of the Sukkur supply can be proved, even if the soil, climate, and facilities of cultivation prove to be as suitable as those of the Punjab for such perennial irrigation.

It is true that the Sutlej Dam and the similar storage projects on the Jhelum, Ravi, Bias, and Jumna, which the Punjab Government has been considering, since 1903, and even before that date, will not take more of the present supply than the existing canals do, and may even add to the available balance of water; but it will be difficult to convince Bombay of this, and these projects will also be blocked and enormous loss to the country and people entailed.

Obviously the proper course is to place these two cognate tracts dependent for their prosperity and existence on the same source of water supply, under the same Government, which, with a staff of the greatest experts in irrigation, can assure them of equal treatment and of the fullest possible supply that science can provide. Then the happily reunited Punjab and Sind will attain even greater heights of prosperity and importance.

It is not necessarily for this economical theme to consider here the various schemes for dividing and amalgamating provinces, which have been put before the Simon Commission, some of which may well conduce to better Government, but it may be pointed out that, if Bombay finds herself unduly cramped by the loss of control of Sind and of the Bombay States, there are contiguous, cognate and homologous tracts which could be absorbed by her easily, and probably much to their own content, and with a great ultimate saving in administrative costs.

But whether such readjustments are made or not, the union of the Punjab and Sind seems imperative in the interests of the agricultural population forming about nine per cent. the whole, and the greatest good of the greatest number must prevail.

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REPREHENSIBLE JOURNALISM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that Bombay seems to be coming to normality, it may be profitable to reflect on the possible causes, and factors that contributed to the prolongation of the enormity that we witnessed during the last 10 days and more.

While the cause or causes may stand over for official and or unofficial investigation, some of the factors that intensified the holocaust are too patent to escape intelligent notice. The mischievous activities of the "Times of India" and its "Enfant Terrible" in this direction are too blatant to be ignored in any apportionment of the blame. Give a start to the lie that aggravation of the situation was "due to" the efforts of the Press Committee and when the mischief is done, come out with an avowal of an apology. Say that Ferguson College in Poona is reeking with communal feud between the students and wait for Prof. Kanitkar's denial till after the poison is allowed to spread itself. Feature Gujarati women helping themselves to "Che-Cha-annawala" in the mole, and actually leave holes in the thin, and then demand that the Government should or should not do in less mendacity in the sheets of your con-



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temporary during the last few days.

To help in troubled waters may perhaps be exmissible on the score of "business," that with circulation boostings and "To-day's Assassinations." But it is dishonest and cowardly, to put it very mildly, to set people by the ears, day in and day out, by invidious juxtaposition of facts, the most and mischievous distortion of them to raise your moral finger to admonish errant politicians. In a less unfortunate country, a journal developing such a ghastly appetite will be put in its place, but here it is allowed to constitute itself into a platform and emit pontifical sermons as to what should or should not do in its scheme of Indian political relations.

Having flourished on Indian soil and beholden to Indian hospitality, it should at least do nothing to bring dishonour to its position. Far from doing any such thing, it has the temerity to get hold of non-descript and with the very life of the nation in its hands, to get its footing on the ground, can only hope now that in any indication of the trouble that overtook Bombay during the last week and more, the pranks will be fully taken into consideration and the consequences brought to the doors of Bori Bunder—Yours, etc.

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"THE SLAVERY OF INDIA BILL"

Pandit Motilal Exposes Officialdom

The following are portions from Pandit Motilal's speech on Public Safety Bill, a brief summary of which has already appeared in the "Chronicle."

Now coming to the Bill I submit that it is a more retrograde measure than the first Bill that was introduced and the arguments in support of it which have so far been advanced are feeble and even less plausible in the short interval which has passed since it was first introduced in September. All that has happened is that the Executive Government has developed a voracious appetite, a more voracious appetite than it did in September, for adroveric power. It will no longer be satisfied with attacking the liberty of man, the liberty of motion, the freedom of motion, but it must need also put its hand in the pocket of all and sundry, not that man alone, but everybody and take as much as it can as I will show you when I come to consider the provisions of the Bill. Another improvement that had been made, thanks to the trenchant criticism of Mr. Neogy on the last occasion, is that the short title has been changed. It used to be the Public Safety and Removal from India Bill and so it was. It was, my friend Mr. Neogy who drew attention to it on the first occasion and we now find it the Safety Bill the words Removal from India being scored out so that the only redeeming feature of the Bill has been expunged which shows its real nature and what is now left to us is a mere hypocritical camouflage of certain condition and limitation which do not catch even the fringe of the matter.

SLAVERY OF INDIA BILL

Now I am disposed to call this Bill the Slavery Bill of India, Bill No. 1, because another one is to follow or the Safety of Bureaucracy Bill, if you like or as my friend suggests the Public Danger Bill.

The provisions of the Bill were discussed three times in the Autumn session and there is not very much more over and above what was urged on either side to be urged now. I will, therefore not detain the House by going over the provisions of the Bill, but just submit a few observations which I have to make on the main features of the Bill. But before I do so I owe an explanation to the House why I have not raised the point of order which I have raised on the first day when the Bill was introduced in Simla. The House will remember that in the first Bill as it was introduced, there was not even a semblance of a trial of hearing before any judicial tribunal. When the Bill came out of the Select Committee we found certain provisions inserted in it and the same provisions perhaps improved, I do not know, are to be found in the present Bill as it is introduced. There is a mention of some sort of trial it may be—but so long as it cannot be said that you are dealing with a man before trying him it may be that the trial or the hearing of the case as provided in the Bill is a mere camouflage. But so long as it is there you have got to attack that and the purely legal question which raised on last occasion does not, in my opinion, arise and that is why I have not taken that point. Now if you once assume that these provisions are there and these provisions afford an opportunity to the person concerned to defend himself, then on that assumption, although it may be a mere pretence of a trial, the purely legal question becomes a question of law and fact I cannot take upon myself however I may believe in it, that the opinion of this House will be, that is as I think it to be, a mere farcical trial—a mere pretence of a trial and not a genuine trial. I would also like to clear the ground by making few observations as to Communism, Bolshevism and Nationalism and so on. Now the real fact is that anything which militates against our preconceived notions of well-ordered society is naturally unacceptable to us, but ever since the advent of Communism and Bolshevism it is invariably attributed to one of these.

COMMUNISM IN INDIA

There is no doubt that Communism contemplates a radical change in society in the existing society. So does socialism which has outlived the change that was brought against communism, but communism has not yet outlived it. Then again it must not be forgotten that there are various grades of Communism. For instance, we talk here in this House as almost synonymous the theory and practice of Soviet Government and the theory and practice of the propagandist Communist Association. They are entirely different things. There are good forms which according to our present standards which we call good

and satisfactory forms of communism, and I suppose this is what my friend Mr. Garin Jones was referring to and there are also bad forms of Communism, which according to our present standards, we consider not to be acceptable. On the last occasion there were supporters found in some part of the House for both these forms good and bad and there were also, of course, those who were opposed to them, in fact, I remember, I myself took some pains to show that things were not so bad in Soviet Russia as it was supposed to be but so far this question only arose by way of answer to the generalisations made from some part of the House. But so far as this Bill is concerned, I submit, it is perfectly immaterial. I do not believe that there is a single member in this House, most certainly I am not, who is for importing communist theories and practices in any form or shape in this country at the present stage of its existence. It may be at some future stage that development might occur, but I am clearly of opinion that Communism is not necessary now and I have expressed this opinion on various platforms and I have expressed this to the very face of the Communists and the Bolsheviks that I am not for it in my country at the present time.

That being so why need we waste time over discussing the various forms or over paizing the horrors of Bolshevism and Communism when it is once conceded that it is common on ground that we must not import Communist theories and principles into the country.

Mr. K. Ahmad:—Then why not allow the Bill to be passed on.

Pandit Motilal:—What is the question that remains—is there a real menace to the country? I will assume even that. I will assume that it is a real menace. I will assume also that it is a real menace to well-ordered Government although the House knows what my own ideas are about the present Government. Let us assume all that and then proceed to consider the Bill. When it provides any remedy for the disease it has as very suspicious look of aiming at different things and much better things which we are still allowed to enjoy. I would also clear the ground by dealing with a few general remarks made by the House Member before I deal with the provisions of the Bill.

President:—Hon'ble Member might continue after recess.

PRINCIPLE OF THE BILL

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch with the President in the chair. Again Pandit Motilal said:—"Sir, Honourable Members have been looking for the Principle of this Bill in various clauses and we have had various statements made as to the principle of the Bill. My submission is that the principle of the bill is a very simple one and it comes to this—that the courts will not convict or give us power to punish. That is the principle of the Bill. You may conceal it in any embellishments or style but that is the thing to which it resolves itself. We cannot prove in the ordinary way and therefore, we must have extraordinary powers. Why can't you do it in ordinary way?—House Member has

told us that the Government have evidence in their possession. What the nature of that evidence is has not been disclosed to us but what was done was that a number of happenings have been relied on between September and now. And we are asked to connect those incidents with Communist activities. My answer is that it is not possible for us to do so knowing as we do that there are other causes for these disturbances which are admitted by Government themselves. Of course, it is an emergency legislation of the nature contemplated by the laws of all countries, if it was a case of some rebellion or something else of the same nature, one could understand that the Executive should be invested with greater powers than it could ordinarily have in normal circumstances.

Mr. Ahmed:—There is the war in Afghanistan.

Pandit Motilal:—The reason is not lack of evidence. The reason is that lack of opportunity to go through the usual forms of the law. Never has any legislation of this character arming the Executive with extraordinary powers been passed and even in India other ordinances are there. This power is asked for simply because the prosecution is unable to adduce evidence. There was an instance in the case of Bengal Ordinance. It was stated that there was at least one instance in support of it that witness would not come forward to give evidence in court, because they were terrorised and coerced and that there have actually been cases of murder perhaps more than one case of murder of those who were giving evidence for the prosecution. There is no such case here; on the contrary, what do we find? We are assured by House Member that so far as any foreign communist case was concerned, the action taken has been invariably successful and therefore it is that he gives us a guarantee that this principle of the bill will not be extended to any measure affecting an Indian Communist; then what is the other evidence which is in the possession of Government?

AWAKING OF THE YOUTH

UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT

It was said by House Member that the Youth Movement was getting trained by these ideas of communism. Now the Youth Movement is not confined to India.

It is a universal movement which all world over and it is the movement which all wellwishers of their country welcome because it is, after all, the youth of the country with whom its future rests. (Applause.)

As for their connection with Communism I, standing here on the floor of this House, deny that it has any connection whatever with any Communist ideas or communist Associations. But it appears from what Honourable Mr. Keane said that "Independence" in this House at least, in that part of the House is taken as equivalent to Communism. There is no doubt that there is a strong school of "Independence" among young men and it is very natural. But they will not be liable to your laws until you begin to oppress them. They say you are at liberty to proceed against them but I say it is a false charge to accuse them of Communism.

Then, Sir, it was stated by Honourable the House Member that the declaration of 1919 of the third international and Mr. N. Roy's Manifesto following it led to some communistic activities in this country. But the answer to that was given by my

Hon'ble friend himself in the very next sentence. He says "As a result, we instituted certain sessions—Gawpore Communist Trial and we secured conviction". In other cases too he has told us that there was success. Six years have since elapsed and there has been no complaint made by any official member that anything like that my Hon'ble friend Sir Victor Sassoon said, has ever happened in any case viz:—that witnesses are being terrorised and so on. When you can use ordinary law and that with unique success I cannot conceive of ground you can have for asking for extraordinary powers.

BOMBAY RIOTS

Then riots of Bombay and troubles at Calcutta have been relied upon. As to that I submit that no satisfactory evidence has been adduced to the complicity of Communists in originating the cause of those disturbances. It is said that man was murdered. I think the Deputy President of the Millowners.

Sir Victor Sassoon:—The weaving master.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—I beg your pardon that the weaving master was murdered and that the Deputy President was threatened. The very fact that these people were chosen for the purpose shows that there was nothing in nature of upsetting society and all the rest of it. On the very face of it appears that the motive was personal. May be rightly or wrongly these men believed that they had been ill-treated by their employers.

"LONG LIVE SOVIET"

Then, Sir, my friend referred to the great procession of Labour in Calcutta on 19th January with flags inscribed "Long live Soviet" and so on. Well, there have been similar processions with similar number of people before that. While the Congress was in session and another one after that. There was another after that. I am not sure whether this procession to which my Hon'ble friend referred was one of the processions which were organised against Simon Commission. But one was organised about that date and among the flags there were some with "Long live the Soviet." I think flags that were inscribed that "Go back Simon" were far more numerous than others. As to the earlier procession I was an eyewitness of it. That was the procession, Sir, which also had some Red Flags, some inscriptions on them. It was made up of 25 to 30 thousand people. They assembled on maidan; they were led by high police authorities in charge. I think there was Deputy Commissioner or somebody of the same rank and they were led into the Congress Camp and there let loose upon us—police and everybody withdrawing. Of course we did not want them. What happened we found them to be the wildest creatures on earth. They came in, they wanted to hold their meeting; we asked them; we said by all means let them hold their meeting. All that was necessary was to adjourn the Congress meeting which had not yet begun for about an hour or so. They took permission to hold their meeting for an hour and punctually at the stroke of the hour, they retired most peacefully and in most orderly manner. In this interval I spoke to them; many of my colleagues also spoke to them and it was quite evident that all that these people wanted was kind words, kind treatment and help in their trouble. That was coming and they made no more trouble but went away quietly.

Now Hon'ble Mr. Crerar said that it had been decided to deal with Indian Communists by operation of ordinary laws and he hoped to bring dangerous move-

PAX BRITANNICA

Bureaucratic Myth Exposed

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India."

"What is common to us except 'Pax Britannica' is the question that has been often put to me. The last time it was put to me was by the Editor of the 'Daily Gazette' of Karachi. I was sorry I had not the time to answer the question in full detail though my answer was comprehensive enough. I suggested that birth, manners, distress and bondage were more common than 'Pax Britannica'. But what is this 'Pax Britannica'? Does it not mean that it more often keeps us from fighting against one another than protects us from foreign invasions? And do we not see that even that condition is more often observed in the breach than in the performance? 'Pax Britannica' is unable to prevent Hindu Muslim feuds. What it successfully does is to ensure the protection by means of extraordinary military and other dispositions of the few Europeans who are exploiting the country. 'Pax Britannica' therefore in so far as it is common to the whole of the country is not a blessing calculated to advance the nation either economically or politically. It has emasculated the people and reduced them to a state of helplessness. My suggestion therefore is that common birth, common distress, common manners and common bondage are each in itself and

ment under control by the operation of ordinary laws.

Hon'ble Mr. Crerar:—With the aid of this measure, if and when is passed.

Pandit Motilal Nehru:—You did not.

Hon'ble Mr. J. Crerar:—I did most expressly.

FACE FACTS

Pandit Motilal:—Well, perhaps it was omitted in the summary that I made. Ordinary law ends in conviction in sentence and it is the deterrent effect of conviction and sentence which will influence persons who have these tendencies and these ideas. It is not the fact that you are proceeding unjustly and illegally against them. That will simply put his back upon them, Hon'ble Member put it to us pathetically—are we to sit idle and look on. No, I say, "Do not sit idle and look on, you have evidence in your possession, bring it before regularly constituted Tribunal and take your change as every other country does. So far you have succeeded. Facts must be faced certainly, I say, face them by all means but we refuse to face fancies. Facts we can face, but not fancies."

TRUTH AT LAST

TORY'S TRIBUTE TO THE SOVIET

A series of interesting and to an extent illuminating articles are appearing in the "Daily Telegraph" on the present situation in Russia. The writer is Mr. Ashmead Bartlett who served as the Telegraph's special correspondent during the recent civil war in China. The articles have obviously been written from a British Tory point of view but one finds here and there the revelations which might come as a shock to Russo-phobe elements in England. Mr. Bartlett prefaces by saying that he was advised to regard the situation dispassionately and, whatever his personal opinion, not to allow his judgment to be swayed by personal animus against those whom he might consider "responsible for the most brutal and tyrannical regime known in history."

Speaking on the many illusions that have grown up in the minds of those who have not visited Russia since the Revolution Mr. Bartlett says:—

Let it not be assumed the country is on the verge of a counter-revolution or that we are likely to see an immediate

change in the iron regime which rules Russia. The most that the Russians themselves hope for is a south-gradual relaxation in the rigid economic policy, which has brought Russia to financial chaos. Therefore the belief that one often hears expressed, that the Bolshevik Administration is liable to fall out of a blue sky, should be dismissed from the mind. Nothing could be further from the truth. The whole machinery of power is controlled by the Communist party, namely the army, the G.P.U. (State Political Office) troops, and the lines of communication." Mr. Bartlett's observations on the present leaders of the Russian government deserve special notice in view of the calumny and vituperation which Russian leaders have been subjected to at the hands of many writers and correspondents. "The French Revolution produced one recognised Sea Green Incurable in Robespierre. The Russian Revolution has produced many. The leaders have been called every conceivable name from blackguards to murderers by their enemies, but no one has ever succeeded in proving that any one of them has ever made a penny of personal gain out of the exercise of supreme power.

"In this respect, the character of the leaders of the Communist party stands on a high moral plane. When Trotsky left for exile he is said not to have had a penny in his pockets; if Stalin were dismissed to-morrow, he would be without there any reason to believe that the party found him some other job. Neither is there any reason to believe that its party chiefs have placed large sums abroad in case the tide of fortune should turn against them. Every member, when he is admitted to the Communist party, is pledged by oath not to accept a salary of more than 250 roubles per month. This rule has been most rigorously adhered to. In the subordinate ranks of the party, there have been many proved cases of graft and corruption, but the offenders, when discovered, have either been shot or punished with ten years in prison or in exile.

"Thus, the State funds, although they have been dissipated on fantastic economic and social experiment which have produced deplorable results, have not been diverted into private pockets. Let us give credit where credit is due.—Forward.



There is a popular belief among a certain section of the Hindus that the Temple of the Pimpleswar Mahadev, near Madhav Bag, is being "protected" by the "Nagas". News that spread in the city some days back that, whilst the roof of the temple was being repaired the "Nagas" appeared on the scene to "protect" against the repairs caused a sensation. The temple is shown on the left.



A group of Raleigh riders at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. This illustration from Central America shows the world-wide fame of the

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